PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
EXCAVATIONS AT SEPPHORIS,

L. WATERMAN

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PRELIMINARY REPORT

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN EXCAVATIONS AT SEPPHORIS, PALESTINE, IN 1931

LEROY WATERMAN, DIRECTOR

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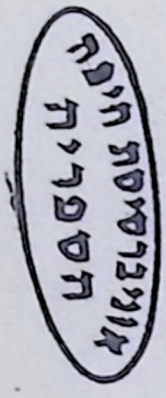

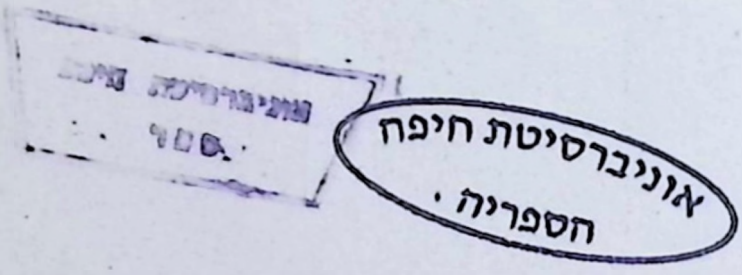

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FOREWORD

SELDOM has a conspicuous Palestinian city of the olden time failed to get recorded in the pages of Holy Writ. Sepphoris (modern Mohammedan village of Saffuriyye) is such a city, although one particularly close to the heart of the Christian tradition.

From the summit of the ridge on whose southern slope nestles the village of Nazareth the view on any clear day is a fascinating one. Across the rolling uplands to the north the peak of snowy Hermon hangs like a fleecy cloud above the horizon; to the west, the blue Mediterranean shimmers under the afternoon sun like a vast molten mirror, while halfway between, in full view and only an hour's walk from Nazareth, lies the site of the city that at the beginning of the first Christian century reared its brilliant acropolis, Sepphoris, "the ornament of all Galilee," its capital and its largest and most ornate city, and at that time second only to Jerusalem in importance in all Palestine. Is it any wonder that the Sermon on the Mount contains the proverb: "A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid"? There must have been few days during the youth and early manhood of Jesus of Nazareth when this saying was not superbly illustrated for Him in Sepphoris.

The earliest Jewish attempt to give its etymology suggests a bird or, more properly, a bevy of birds, perched on a hilltop.

Josephus is a central source of information about the place at its zenith, but it has remained for an American scholar (Dean Shirley Jackson Case, *Jesus, a New Biography*, pp. 202–209, with references to Josephus) to recall to the modern world, with the force of a fresh discovery, the presence and the prime importance of Sepphoris as an outstanding factor in the early life of Jesus. At the same time, as will be shown in more detail in the report that follows, its Jewish significance, both before and after the first Christian century, was very considerable.

The historic fame and the associations of the place were thus sufficient to give it high rank in antiquity, but hitherto nothing has been done to verify its claims or to apply to them the scientific test of the spade. When, therefore, in the autumn of 1930 I set out from Seleucia on the Tigris to visit Palestine, supported by funds for carrying on archaeological work in Palestine provided by a generous friend of the University of Michigan, Mr. Harry B. Earhart, I did so with Sepphoris definitely in mind. That is not to say that "I conferred not with flesh and blood." On the contrary, I was privileged to discuss the problem with various distinguished members of the archaeological hierarchy at Jerusalem, principally in an endeavor to ascertain whether the choice of any other site could be shown to be more justifiable under the circumstances, and of this I was not convinced.

A detailed examination of the site revealed the fact that probably over half of ancient Sepphoris lay beneath the sprawling Mohammedan village of Saffuriyye. On the other hand, what evidently constituted the acropolis of the older city is all government-owned land and unoccupied, save for a single building that is used for the village school. This area easily furnished the most attractive part of the site for initial investigation. However, because virtually the entire hilltop is utilized as the school grounds, excavation could be carried on there only during the time when the school has its long summer recess, namely, from about June 20 to August 20.

The work of actual excavation was begun on July 9, 1931, and by leasing a small strip of private property adjoining the school grounds, it was found possible to continue the work until September 9.

The staff consisted of four members besides the director. These were: Dr. Clarence J. Fisher of the American Schools of Oriental Research of Jerusalem, whom the Schools corporation graciously released for the summer in order to act as our archaeological adviser and pottery expert; Samuel Yeivin as architect and field manager; N. E. Manasseh as architect and surveyor; and Fadeel Sabba, photographer. Near the close of the season C. P. Kent of Jerusalem assisted for a short time as artist and draughtsman.

During the period of operation the staff found fairly comfortable quarters in a rented Arab house on the edge of the village. Work was carried on entirely by local workmen under the direction of an Egyptian foreman.

Excavation was initiated at two points on the citadel. The first trench, labeled S (summit) I, was begun in the northeast quarter, which resulted in uncovering the Graeco-Roman theater described in the architectural report of N. E. Manasseh. The second trench (S II) was begun at the northwest angle of the summit area and extended in a southerly direction. It led to the discovery of an early Christian church, discussed in the body of the report by both S. Yeivin and N. E. Manasseh. Traditions of an early Christian church here are very old. They have persisted to the present and find modern expression in the Roman Catholic shrine to the northwest of the citadel. The theater, on the other hand, was a complete surprise, no echoes of its existence having found a place in the traditions of the site.

In addition to the architecture, the materials recovered consisted of pottery and small objects of daily use of bronze and iron, bone and ivory, and a large number of coins. Identifiable coins found *in situ* range in date from the Seleucid period (Antiochus IV, Epiphanes, 187 B.C., to Arab times, ninth century A.D.). The coin catalogue was prepared, under the auspices of the Institute of Archaeological Research of the University of Michigan, by Miss Catharine Bunnell.

Thanks are due to President A. G. Ruthven for securing the funds that made the campaign possible; to the Horace H. Rackham Endowment Fund, which furnished the means for this publication; to the American Schools of Oriental Research for the release of Dr. Fisher and for much helpful advice; to the Department of Antiquities of Palestine and the Department of Education for their spirit of helpful coöperation; to the district government officials of Nazareth and to Sheikh Saleh of Saffuriyye for preserving excellent order in a turbulent community, and for kindly and efficient administrative coöperation in all matters pertaining to the villagers.

L. W.

CONTENTS

PAGE

FOREWORD v

I. ARCHITECTURE AND TOPOGRAPHY, by N. E. Manasseh 1

II. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES, by S. Yeivin 17

III. CATALOGUE OF THE COINS, by Catharine S. Bunnell 35

ILLUSTRATIONS

ARCHITECTURE AND TOPOGRAPHY, by N. E. Manasseh

(The plates face page 16.)

PLATE

I. Panorama of Saffuriyye (ancient Sepphoris) from the south

II. Fig. 1. Section of Crusaders' wall at northeastern edge of Tell

Fig. 2. Medieval fort variously restored; now used as school building

III. Fig. 1. Inscribed marble slab of period of Abdul Hamid in tympanum over door of school building

Fig. 2. Roman sarcophagi used as cornerstones

IV. Fig. 1. Raised niche with embrasures in basement of fort

Fig. 2. Niche built over opening of rock-cut cistern

V. Fig. 1. Part of groined vault of room leading to cistern

Fig. 2. Traces of an older larger building around present fort

VI. Views of rock-cut cisterns around the fort

VII. Architectural pieces recovered from one cistern

VIII. Fig. 1. Basilica, showing at least two different periods of construction

Fig. 2. Rock-cut square apse at east end of the basilica

IX. Fig. 1. Mosaic floor design in the basilica

Fig. 2. Baptismal font with rock-cut steps

X. Fig. 1. Monolithic columns and a capital of the basilica

Fig. 2. Threshold and doorjamb of entrance to the basilica

XI. Fig. 1. Outer theater wall decorated with engaged columns

Fig. 2. Outer theater wall, showing blind arch over cistern opening

XII. Fig. 1. Middle entrance to theater, with eight steps at highest point of hill

Fig. 2. Slab forming part of lintel to theater entrance

XIII. Fig. 1. Second entrance to theater, without steps

Fig. 2. Circular ledge cut in the rock at beginning of cavea

XIV. Fig. 1. Shallow "steps" cut in the rock for placing the seating blocks

Fig. 2. Remains of seating blocks partly *in situ*

XV. Well-dressed limestone slabs of orchestra pavement in front of stage
XVI. Fig. 1. Another view of orchestra pavement leading to stage
Fig. 2. Stone pedestals to support uprights of dressing rooms
XVII. Fig. 1. View of lead pipe laid under orchestra floor for drainage
Fig. 2. Open drainage channel running under stage
XVIII. Fig. 1. Back wall and excavated part of stage looking east
Fig. 2. Circular limekiln found at east end of stage
XIX. Fig. 1. Architectural decorations recovered from the stage area
Fig. 2. Grooves cut in front wall of stage to receive floor beams
XX. Fig. 1. Trench showing back wall of stage
Fig. 2. Base of olive press, with reservoir at top
XXI. Fig. 1. Masonry substructure of Sepphoris aqueduct
Fig. 2. Ruins of circular masonry along line of aqueduct
XXII. Sections of aqueduct tunnel cut through solid rock
XXIII. Interior section of aqueduct exposed
XXIV. Remains of rectangular reservoir southeast of village

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES, by S. Yeivin
(The plate faces page 34.)

I. Fig. 1. Basalt mortar and shallow dish with tripod support
Fig. 2. Small household objects of bone, including kohl sticks, buttons, ointment spoon, spatulas, needles, and hairpins

CATALOGUE OF COINS, by Catharine S. Bunnell
(The plates face page 86.)

I. Seleucid, Hasmonaean Dynasty, Herodian Dynasty, Period of First Revolt, Autonomous, Roman Imperial coins
II–IV. Roman Imperial coins, provincial and colonial
V. Roman Imperial coins; Byzantine coins

FIGURES IN THE TEXT

FIGURE PAGE
1. Plan of the Tell 1
2. Plan of the basilica 5
3. Plan of the theater 7
4. Lintel of the middle door of the theater 8
5. Details of the stone seating blocks in the theater 10
6. Oil press, restored 13

I. ARCHITECTURE AND TOPOGRAPHY

By N. E. Manasseh

THE TELL

The Tell around which the modern village of Saffuriyye (Sepphoris) is located is a prominent rocky mound standing disconnected from and high above the adjoining stretch of lowland (see Fig. 1). It reaches a height of 286 meters above sea level and is 115 meters above the great Sepphoris plain (Sahl el-Battauf) and about 240 meters lower than the hills

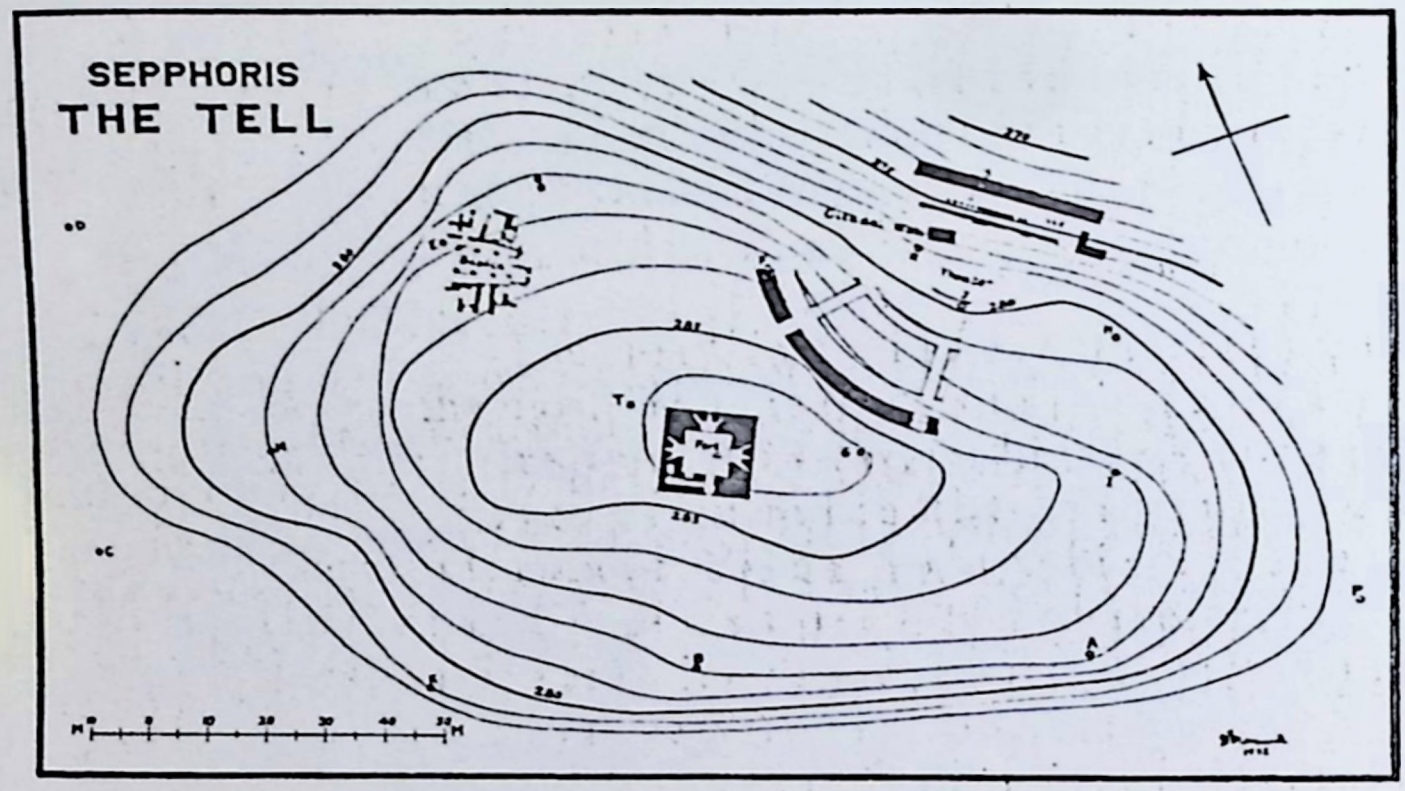


Fig. 1

of Nazareth, from which it is approximately four miles distant.

The village buildings surround the base of the Tell on three sides (see Pl. I). The abrupt slope on the northern side, where the theater was found, has kept away modern dwellings. The slope on the western side is gentler and, consequently, the village was able to expand more in that direction. A small number of houses separate the eastern end of the Tell proper from a low ridge used at present as a thresh-

ing floor. It is undoubtedly an artificial ridge, standing higher than the adjacent fields.

A great amount of the débris which must once have accumulated on the top of the Tell has been washed away. On the western side of the summit native rock stands exposed on the surface. On an average there are about 2 meters of dirt over the natural surface of the ground, while as much as 8 meters of débris was encountered in the *cavea* of the theater. Here naturally the walls of the *scaena* must have acted as a retaining wall and prevented the rain from washing away all the dirt. Later, when the theater was in ruins, probably in the time of the Crusaders, a fortification wall was built around the top of the Tell, forming a citadel about 180 meters long and 90 meters wide. A part of this wall, 2.4 meters thick, was found over the ruined theater (see Pl. II, Fig. 1), and other traces of it can still be seen on the eastern edge of the Tell.

THE FORT

The small fort still standing on the summit of the hill is the most prominent building in the village. It is 14.95 meters square and 10.50 meters high. It commands a perfect view of the locality and can be seen from miles around. Together with about 2.5 acres of the hilltop it belongs to the government and is now used as a village schoolhouse. Consequently any excavation on that part of the hill has to be confined to vacation periods.

As can be seen from Plate II, Figure 2, the building was restored on more than one occasion. The concrete roof has been built since the war. The walls of the upper story, except the western corner, which appears in the foreground of the photograph, were built during the reign of Abdul Hamid (1876–1909). The inscribed slab of marble in the tympanum of the door (see Pl. III, Fig. 1) belongs to this period. Abdul Hamid's governor in the district must have inserted it in place of the original one when he restored the building. He boldly states on it that he built the place for educational purposes during his master's reign. But the complete lack of harmony of the inscribed slab with the surrounding panel

design, which undoubtedly framed an earlier inscription, as well as with the mouldings of the relieving arch, and also the presence of the embrasure, which would not have been necessary in a school building, tend to prove that that part of the building belonged to an earlier date, probably to Ẓâhiru-l-'Umar's period, about the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The smooth ashlar masonry extending from the ledge two courses below the window sills downward to five courses from the ground belong to this period.

The western corner and the lower courses, made of large dressed stones, can be provisionally assigned to the period of the Crusades (*c.* 1200). The stones for this portion were taken from older buildings and cemeteries. In fact, most of the cornerstones are Roman sarcophagi filled with rubble and dressed with broad margins around their edges to adapt them to the rest of the masonry (see Pl. III, Fig. 2).

The local belief is that these sarcophagi were intended as hiding places for treasure, and this is why all accessible ones have been broken into and their filling dug out (see Pl. II, Fig. 2).

As can be seen from the general plan of the Tell, the ground plan of the fort consists of a single room reached through two doors, one in each face of the south wall. This massive wall is 3.8 meters thick and contains the beginning of the L-shaped staircase leading to the upper story. The other three walls vary in thickness from 3.5 to 4.0 meters, and each contains a raised niche pierced by three embrasures (see Pl. IV, Fig. 1). The entrance in the south wall is covered, and over it there is a niche that contains one embrasure. The same wall has in its western end another niche built over the opening of a rock-cut cistern 7.1 meters deep and about 5.6 meters in diameter (see Pl. IV, Fig. 2). In the arch of the niche directly over this opening there is a vertical shaft 42 cm. square leading through the wall to the upper story. A part of the groined vault which covers this room can be seen in Plate V, Figure 1.

In clearing away the débris from around the fort the traces of an older and larger building were uncovered (see Pl. V, Fig. 2). The stones here are similar to those in the

lower part of the present building and most probably belonged to it originally. This building appears to be Jewish and may be assigned to the beginning of our era.

Around the fort the summit of the hill is full of rock-cut pits and cisterns varying in size from one meter in diameter and one meter deep to over 8 meters in diameter and 8 meters deep (see Pl. VI, Figs. 1–2). The smaller ones probably belonged to oil or wine presses, while the larger ones were cisterns for the storage of water, and a great number of them are actually in use at present. The rest were filled up with débris. In Plate VII, Figures 1–2, are shown some of the architectural pieces which were recovered from one cistern. The vast number of such pieces indicate that the hill was once the site of important buildings and that the present small fort was built on the ruins of an earlier acropolis, for which the Sepphoris Tell is ideal.

THE BASILICA

On the northwestern edge of the hilltop a trench 20 meters long by 15 meters wide brought to light the remains of an old Christian basilica (see Fig. 2). The work on this site is by no means complete and further excavation will be required before a more comprehensive plan can be produced. The abrupt fall in the hill on the northern end of the excavation (Rooms 33 and 34) indicates that the building did not extend in that direction. Probably a narrow path existed there.

The three other sides of the complex remain undefined. If the basilica was symmetrically placed, the southern wing did not extend much more, and future work will have to be directed eastward and westward.

The western side will be of especial interest, since there it will be possible to ascertain the shape of the *narthex* and to find whether an *atrium* or an approach existed.

The plan of the basilica shows remains of at least two periods considerably different in design and execution. Plate VIII, Figure 1, is a general view of the later period. The standing pieces of column shafts were found lying on the floor and were restored to position during excavation. The

mosaic floor of this period was covered up with débris to a height of 3 meters. A large part of the mosaic was found destroyed, but enough remained to give an accurate idea of its geometric pattern. In the basilica proper a band of black mosaics separated an L-shaped piece of white mosaic from the rest of the floor. The floor of Room 40 (see Pl. IX, Fig.

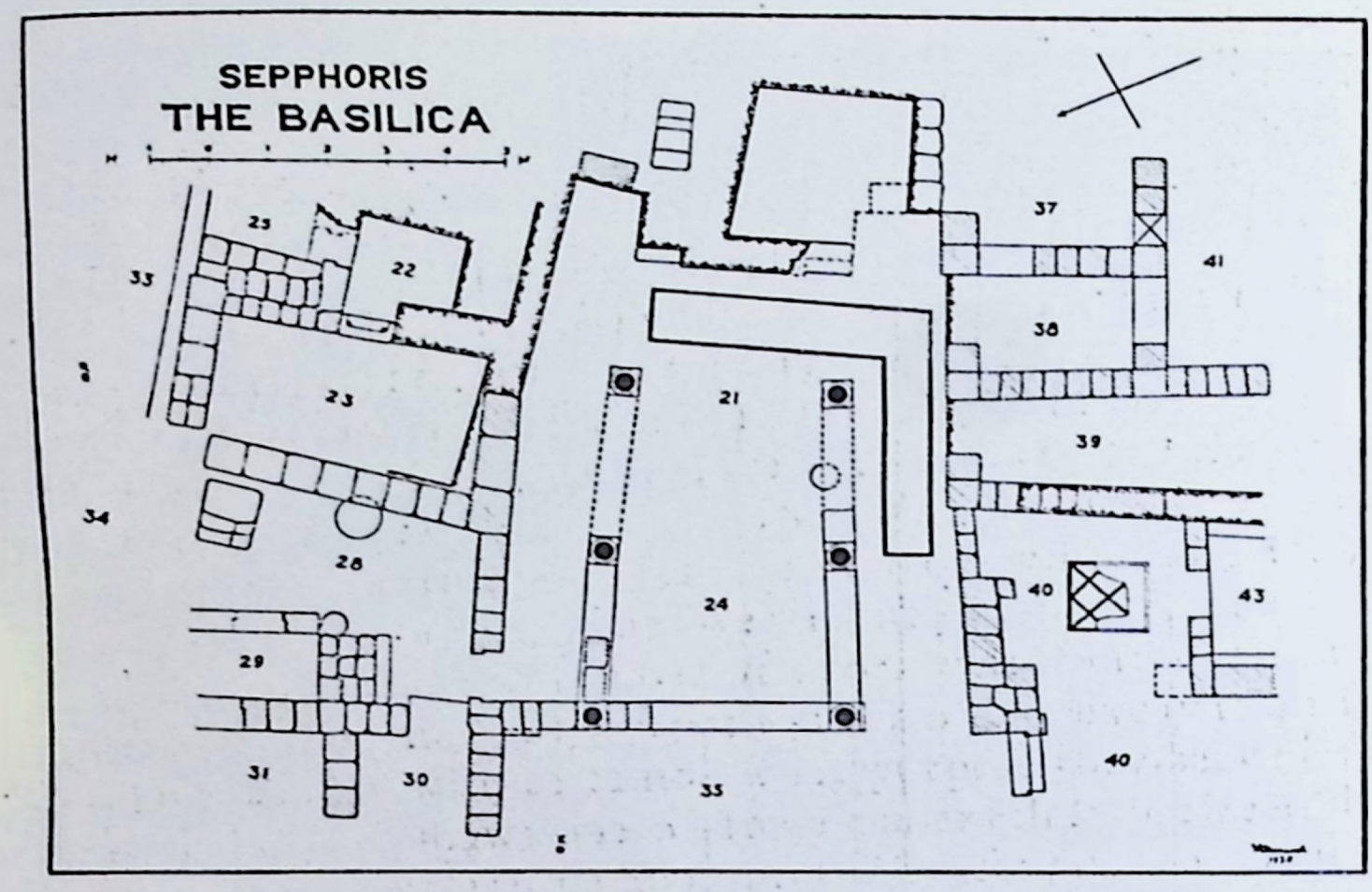


FIG. 2

1) was covered with white mosaic ornamented with a square black band divided diagonally by black mosaic.

The walls were made of well-dressed limestone laid in lime mortar, and some of them were found standing 1.8 meters above floor level.

Five centimeters under the late mosaic floor excavation revealed an earlier lime concrete floor two centimeters thick resting on the living rock. Originally, probably when Christianity was still unrecognized and when its rites were practiced in secret, the basilica was mainly excavated in rock. The rock-cut square apse in the east (see Pl. VIII, Fig. 2) and the baptismal font to the left (Pl. IX, Fig. 2) belong to this period. The rock-cut walls in Rooms 22, 23, and 39 are

more in line with the apse than with the later walls and must also have belonged to the earlier period.

Later, the direction of the walls was slightly changed and new masonry walls were built at an angle with the apse. The space of the basilica was divided by two rows of columns—three in each row—into a nave and two side aisles. It is difficult to say what the plan here was originally, but it is probable that these two rows of columns were a later addition, since the plinth of the southern row covered the opening of a cistern cut in rock. The later stone wall between Rooms 23 and 28 also covered a cistern. A little to its left a second baptismal font was discovered.

The stonework blocking the western end of the left aisle belongs to a still later period.

An interesting feature of the basilica is its columns. Plate X, Figure 1, represents a close-up view of one of them. The capital has scrolls showing on two sides. The shaft is monolithic and rests on a base which is partly sunk under the plinth. The over-all height of the column is 3.26 meters.

A number of doors were found leading into the basilica, but in the present state of the excavation it is difficult to say with certainty what purpose they served. Plate X, Figure 2, shows one of these doors, that between Rooms 35 and 40. Here the doorjamb was decorated by a shallow pilaster strip.

THE THEATER

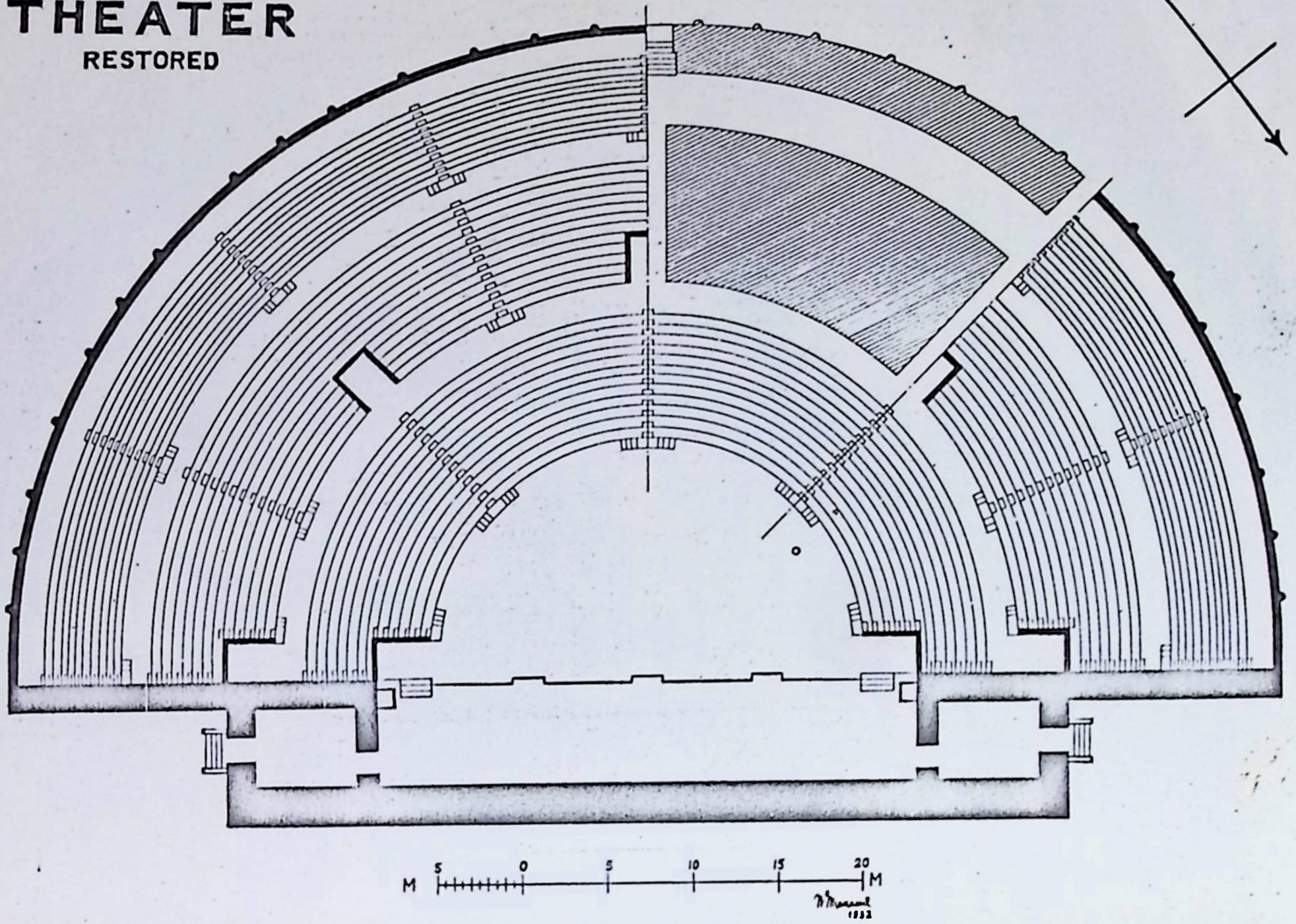
The excavation in the northeastern face of the Tell brought to light the remains of a fair-sized theater whose existence had hitherto been unknown.

While Figure 1 shows the extent of the clearing done during the first season, perhaps the restoration attempted in Figure 3 is not out of place. Enough data have been obtained to give a clear and correct indication regarding the more important features of the theater.

It is a semicircular building 37 meters in radius, possibly with short parallel tangents 1.5 meters long. It must have seated between 4000 and 5000 persons.

The clearing so far done has been confined to the stage and the western half of the cavea. Figures 1–2, Plate XI,

SEPPHORIS
THEATER
RESTORED



show a part of the outer circular wall decorated with engaged columns. The superimposed loose stones and the column shafts were found in the debris and undoubtedly belonged to courses higher up in the wall, which is 2.85 meters thick. The arch shown in Plate XI, Figure 2, is a blind one spanning the opening of a rock-cut cistern. Evidently it was of an earlier date, and when the theater was built it either was still in use or was filled up. An arch was necessary to keep the weight of the masonry on firm rock foundation.

So far two doors have been found in this wall leading into the interior. The middle door, which was at the highest point in the hillside, contained eight steps leading down from

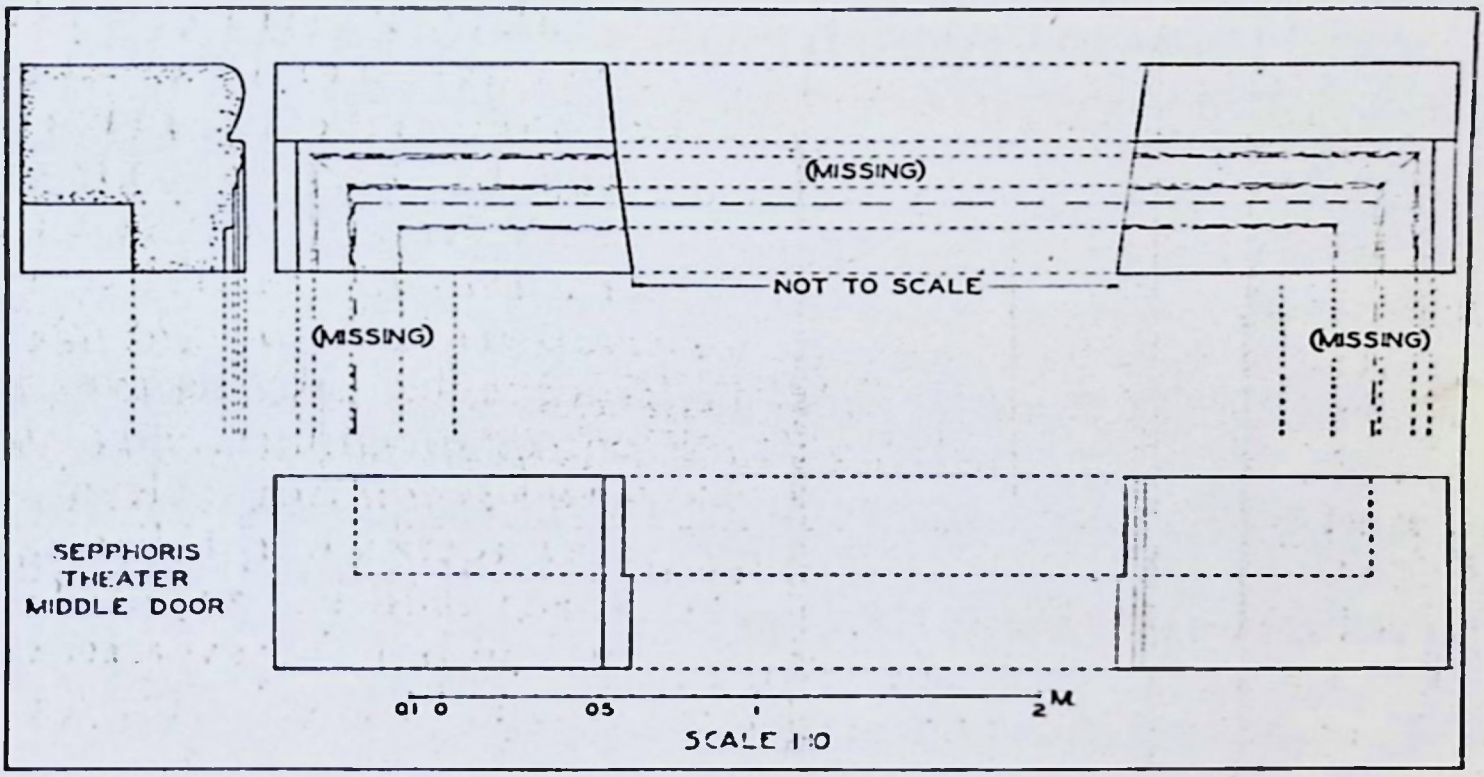


FIG. 4. Lintel of the middle door of the theater

the exterior (see Pl. XII, Fig. 1). The two slabs shown in the *vomitorium* probably belonged to this door and formed a part of its lintel. Plate XII, Figure 2, represents a close view of one of the stones, which are similar in every respect. Figure 4 is a drawing of these two end stones of the lintel.

Whether these stones stood alone over the door or carried a cornice is problematic. In the latter case, the curved band on the top could be regarded as the frieze, while the lower stepped mouldings would then form the architrave. This is

evident from the fact that only the stepped mouldings continue vertically, making the beginning of the doorjambs.

The second door, discovered to the west of the one mentioned above, was more or less level with the surface rock outside (see Pl. XIII, Fig. 1) and did not require any steps. Inside these doors there was a circular vaulted passage 3.2 meters wide. On the upper part of the hillside it was partly cut in rock, and traces of quarried stones, which probably were used in the building, can be plainly seen in the foreground (Pl. XIII, Fig. 1). No part of the roof vaulting of this passage has yet been found, but voussoirs of the first course of the vault can still be seen in many places.

In the present state of the excavation one cannot tell how this passage terminated, but it extended beyond the three central doors and probably went as far as the side walls.

A vomitorium (2.2 meters wide) communicating with the interior of the cavea and perpendicular to the circular passage was found in front of every door. Plate XII, Figure 1, shows traces of a vault over the central vomitorium. Where this ends in the cavea a circular ledge 1.1 meters deep was cut in the surface rock (see Pl. XIII, Fig. 2). At a point equidistant from the two vomitoria excavated, the ledge contained a short flight of steps 60 cm. wide leading up to the seats. Below this ledge the rock was leveled, forming a horizontal circular passage. Lower down small shallow steps were carved in it. Plate XIV, Figures 1–2, shows the final treatment of the surface where some stone seats were found *in situ*. Every two of the shallow steps in the natural rock were covered with a dressed stone slab 22 cm. high. A stone seat 80 cm. wide (or deep) and about 22 cm. high (see Fig. 5 C) was put over it, with about 20 cm. of the moulded end projecting over the seat below, thus making the seats 60 cm. from end to end and 45 cm. high.

Another kind of stone seat, rather narrower and higher, was found among the débris (see Fig. 5 B). Since these are less comfortable and narrower, they were probably back seats. Figure 5A shows still another kind of moulded slab found in the débris. To judge from the nature of its moulding, it covered the end of the circular passages in the cavea.

At about 14.5 meters from the stage the rock-cut steps under the cavea seats terminate in a ledge 90 cm. deep. This marked the limit of the orchestra, which was leveled down in solid rock and covered with well-dressed limestone slabs (see Pls. XV and XVI, Fig. 1). The drainage of the orchestra and of the surrounding cavea was effected by means of lead drain pipes buried under the orchestra pavement in channels 15 cm. square cut in the rock. One of these pipes can be seen in Plate XVII, Figure 1. It was made of sheet lead 3 mm.

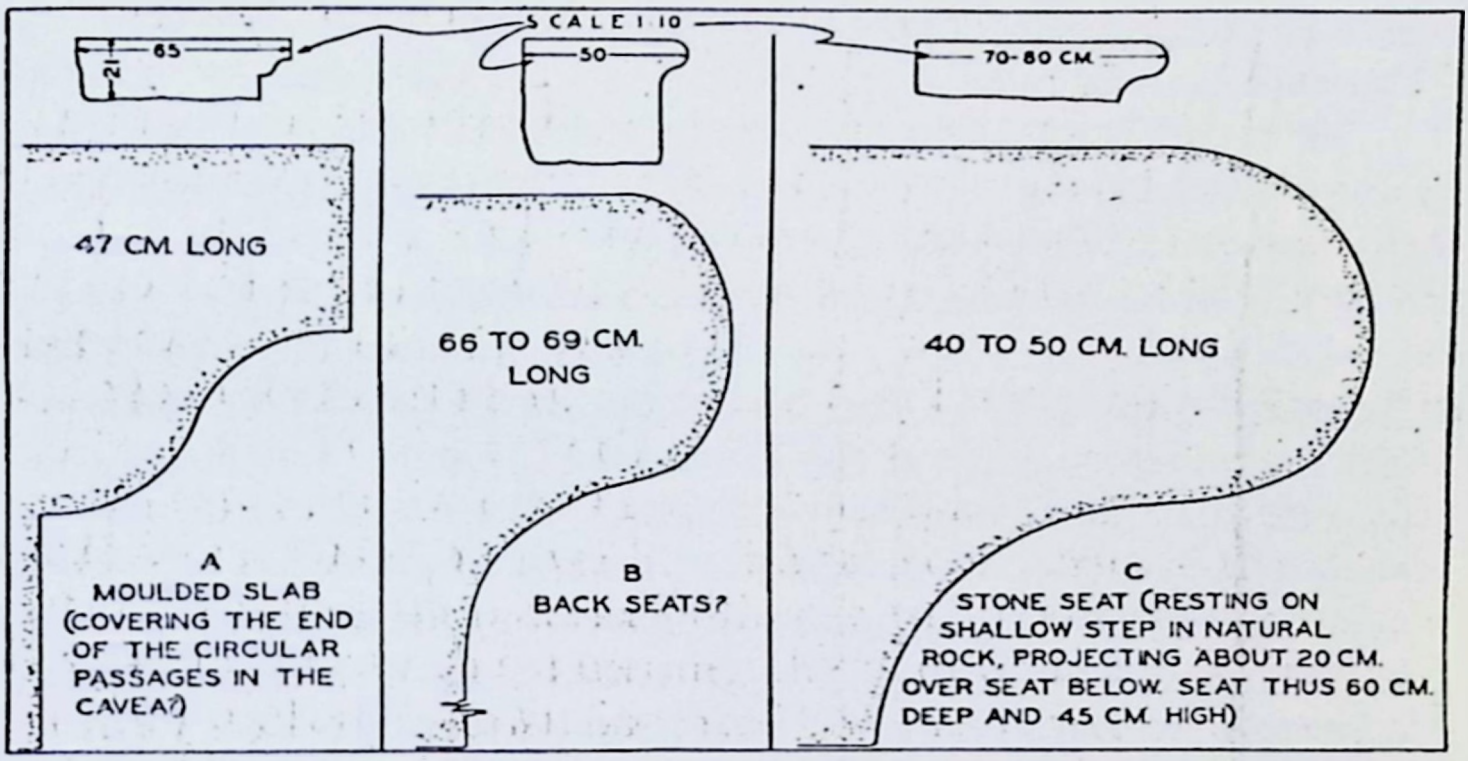


FIG. 5. Details of the stone seating blocks in the theater

thick and had an inner diameter of 4 cm. It led to a central point in the front wall of the stage, and thence the water was carried away in an open channel inside the stage (see Pl. XVII, Fig. 2).

The stage has not been completely excavated, but since it must have been symmetrical around the axis of the theater, it was probably about 31 meters long and 6 meters wide. Plate XVI, Figure 1, shows remains of a flight of steps leading up to it from the orchestra. The pedestal marks its southern limit. Plate XVIII, Figure 1, gives a general view of the excavated part of the stage looking east. It will be noticed here that the front wall of the stage is of varying thickness and that its outer face is in a very uneven condition. It stood

90 cm. higher than the orchestra pavement, and its facing, which, to judge from numerous ornamental pieces found in the débris, was highly decorated and must have been stripped away and re-used. A circular limekiln found next to the stage on the eastern side (see Pl. XVIII, Fig. 2) accounted undoubtedly for a number of the missing decorative stones, which often were soft limestone and very suitable for calcination. Plate XIX, Figure 1, shows some of the architectural decorations which have been recovered. Their workmanship is very good, especially in the bracket and rosette treatment of the cornice and the triple rows of acanthus leaves of the Corinthian capital.

It is difficult at present to say exactly where these fitted in the theater. Beyond the back wall of the stage the face of the hill falls abruptly four meters, and it is very unlikely that the theater extended in this direction and that there was a colonnaded approach. Even the stage rooms must have been located to the left and right of the stage, and the stage wall did not contain any of the customary doors. The stage, with its definite rise over the orchestra, was the place where the acting was done, and it is not probable that its front wall was decorated by a colonnade, a feature common where the performance took place in the orchestra and where the stage served as a background. Possibly the column base shown in Plate XIX, Figure 1, and its appurtenances stood over the side pedestal (see Pl. XVI, Fig. 1).

Originally the stage had a wooden floor. Grooves cut in the front wall of the stage to receive the floor beams can be seen in Plate XIX, Figure 2. These were supported in the middle by wooden uprights resting on stone pedestals (see Pl. XVII, Fig. 2; Pl. XVI, Fig. 2). Probably during this period the space under the stage was used as a storeroom or as a dressing room for the actors. Later the wooden floor was replaced by large stone slabs, some of them over one meter in length.

The absence of doors in the back wall of the stage and the great dip in the surface rock in that neighborhood have led us to suppose that the dressing rooms were at either end of the stage. The discovery at the eastern end of a triangular

curbstone or spandrel for steps 65 cm. high and 75 cm. long suggests an entrance in that direction.

AN OIL PRESS

A trench 4 meters wide was excavated to bedrock for some distance to the northeast of the stage. A general view of this trench is seen in Plate XX, Figure 1. The wall above the upper man in white is the back wall of the stage. A part of a vault can be seen a little lower. The stone base of an oil press shown in the foreground was found 12 meters away from the theater and at a height 24 meters lower than the summit of the hill.

The base was made of one slab of limestone over 2.4 meters long, 1.1 meters wide, and 48 cm. thick (see Pl. XX, Fig. 2). The two square holes at the ends were for receiving the timber uprights of the press frame. The oil was pressed in the circular area in the middle and went through the tubular channel to the little reservoir in the background of the picture.

This arrangement is common in sites of this period.[1] The toothed rim of the channel is peculiar and must have been provided to stop the squeezed pulp from falling with the oil.

When Vitruvius (VI, 6, 3), in discussing the plan of the country house, mentioned oil presses operated on the screw principle, he must have had a similar press in mind.

Figure 6 shows a restoration of such a press patterned after wooden oil presses common at present in the olive-growing villages of northern Palestine.

The olives are first threshed in some kind of mill, usually turned by horses; then they are stuffed into flat, circular rush baskets open on both sides (No. 1). No. 2 is a flat round plank of wood, which fits over the baskets and has two guides which travel along the press posts. The screw turns freely in this plank, but is fastened to No. 3. No. 5 turns around the screw independently of No. 3, but can be joined to it by a wedge (No. 7).

[1] See A. E. R. Boak and E. E. Peterson, *Karanis: Topographical and Architectural Report of Excavations during the Seasons 1924–28* (University of Michigan Studies, Humanistic Series, Volume XXV; Ann Arbor, 1931), Plates XXVIII and XXIX.

The first operation is to lower the screw as far as it can go by simply turning No. 3 with the handles (No. 4). The oil oozes out of the rush baskets and percolates through the hole (No. 8) into the reservoir, where it is given time to settle and perhaps pass through a hole into another reservoir.

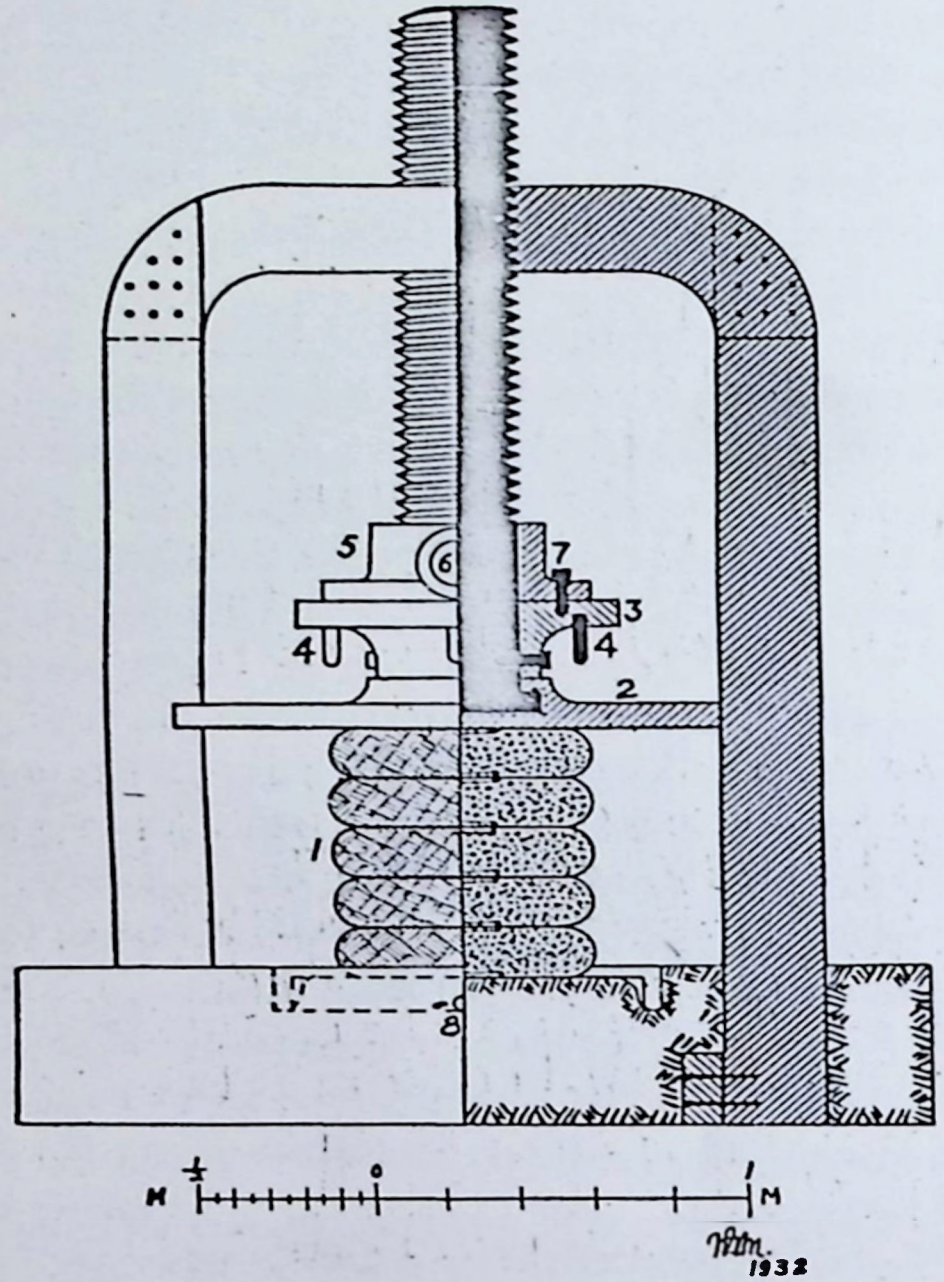


FIG. 6. Restoration of an oil press

When the press becomes too hard to operate by hand a wooden pole about 4 meters long is inserted in the socket (No. 6), and one or two men turn it around after putting the wedge (No. 7) in place. No. 3 would have a number of grooves for wedge 7, so that, when the pole is returned after it reaches its limit, the wedge would fall into another groove and the pressing be continued.

The final pressing is usually accomplished with the aid of a capstan post, to which the pole is tied with a rope. Two men turn the spokes in the capstan, which winds the rope around it and draws the pole of the press.

A simpler and more common type of locally made press would have Nos. 3 and 5 in one piece, in which case four sockets are supplied, and every time the pole is pulled as far as it can go, it is taken out and inserted into the socket next to it.

CAVE TOMBS

Besides the actual work on the Tell, the environs of Sepphoris were inspected by different members of the staff. A number of cave tombs, cut in the rock, were examined in the neighboring hills. Some of them are made up of as many as three chambers, each containing a number of cubicles. Certain of these tombs were excavated in 1930 and 1931 by the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

WATERWORKS

The remains of an elaborate waterworks system, located to the east of the village, for the conveyance of water to Sepphoris are of special interest. The Sepphoris springs, one and one-half miles to the southwest of the village, are in a depression, and water from them had to be brought, as at present, on animals. Probably the earliest settlement in Sepphoris was around these abundant springs. During the Crusades Amaury, Baldwin IV, and Guy de Lusignan made the springs their headquarters while awaiting the attack of the Saracens who were coming from the western bank of the Jordan. Six centuries later Kleber and Junot selected the same camp.

The Bedeiwiyah wells three miles to the northwest, on the edge of Sahl el-Battauf Plain, are likewise in a depression, and their water could not be made to flow to Sepphoris. Consequently, when the town was in its prime a more convenient water supply had to be provided, and an aqueduct was built to bring water from higher springs some distance to the east.

The aqueduct followed the hydraulic gradient, and in little depressions over a mile and a half from the village were found remains of the masonry substructure 1.2 meters wide and 1.1 meters high (see Pl. XXI, Fig. 1). Six meters to the north a circular masonry hut was noted, having an inside diameter of 2.75 meters and with a wall 1.6 meters wide still standing about 2 meters high (see Pl. XXI, Fig. 2). To judge from the amount of débris around it, it was about 4 meters high and probably was the quarters of the guard that took care of the aqueduct.

A little farther toward the town the aqueduct joined with a tunnel cut in solid rock, which in some places was 6.5 meters high and 3.5 meters wide (see Pl. XXII, Figs. 1–2). About 100 meters of this huge tunnel is exposed. Farther on, the aqueduct again appears on the surface, this time as a small semicircular conduit 50 cm. deep and 32 cm. wide, built of three courses of stone and coated with one centimeter of lime plaster (see Pl. XXIII).

A large rectangular masonry reservoir (see Pl. XXIV) found about three-quarters of a mile to the southeast of the village must have belonged to the same water supply system. It is 22 meters long and 16 meters wide. Over two meters of its walls are still exposed. There is a local tradition that an aqueduct carried on columns connected this reservoir with some cisterns on the Tell. Exposed column shafts on the eastern threshing floor of the village were pointed out by the villagers as remains of the aqueduct. The numerous cisterns on the Tell could not all have been filled with rain water, and a surer supply was assured by the city water system. During the Crusades the town was partly deserted, and probably this system was not functioning, which would account for the camping of the Christian armies around the Sepphoris springs in the *wadi*.

A number of cisterns on the Tell were cleaned with the hope of finding some connection between them and the aqueduct. There was a promising one with steps cut leading down to it. After considerable trouble work on it had to be abandoned when a serpent fell into it and the men were too frightened to continue the excavation.

Various other trenches, mainly on the hilltop and on the northern slopes, have revealed a number of remains which, in the present state of the excavation, are of minor importance. More clearing will have to be done before a definite plan of these remains can be produced.

ERRATA IN CAPTIONS OF PLATES

For Suffuriyye (Pl. I) *read* Saffuriyye.
For groin (Pl. V, Fig. 1) *read* groined.

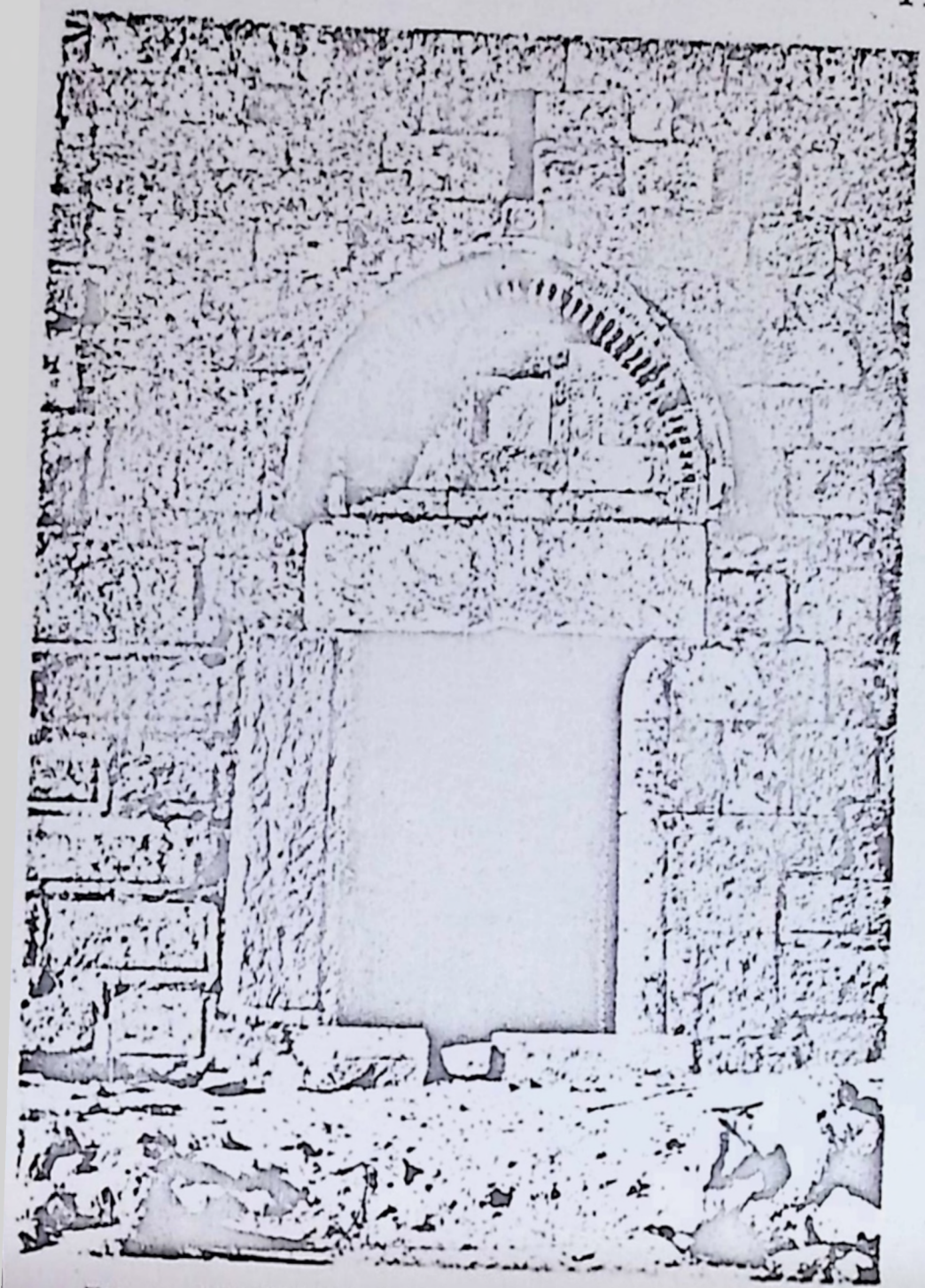
PLATE I

Panorama of Suffuriyye (ancient Sepphoris) from the south

FIG. 1. Section of Crusaders' wall at northeastern edge of Tell

FIG. 2. Medieval fort variously restored; now used as school building

PLATE III



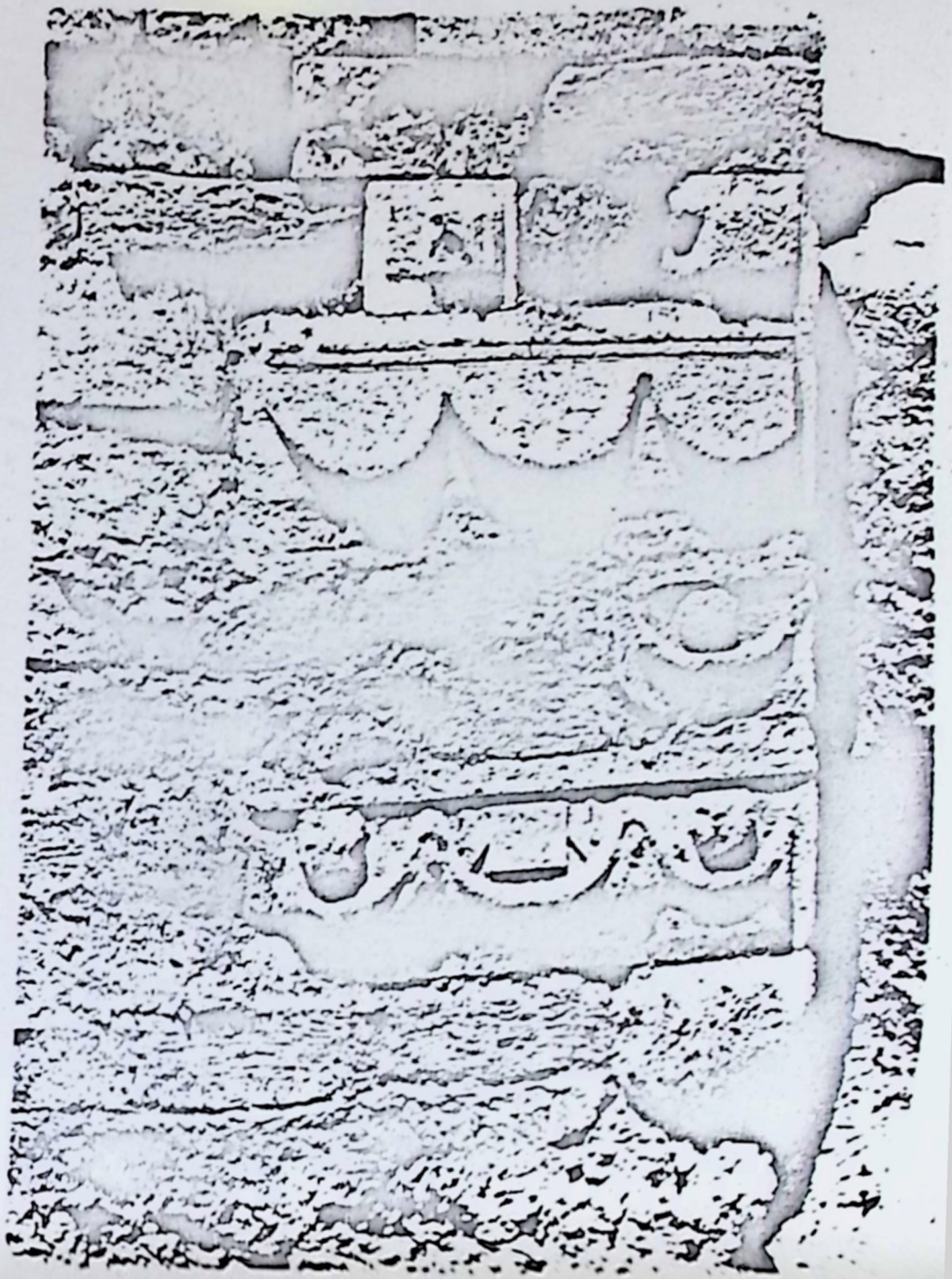


FIG. 1. Inscribed marble slab of period of Abdul Hamid

PLATE IV

FIG. 1. Raised niche with embrasures in basement of fort

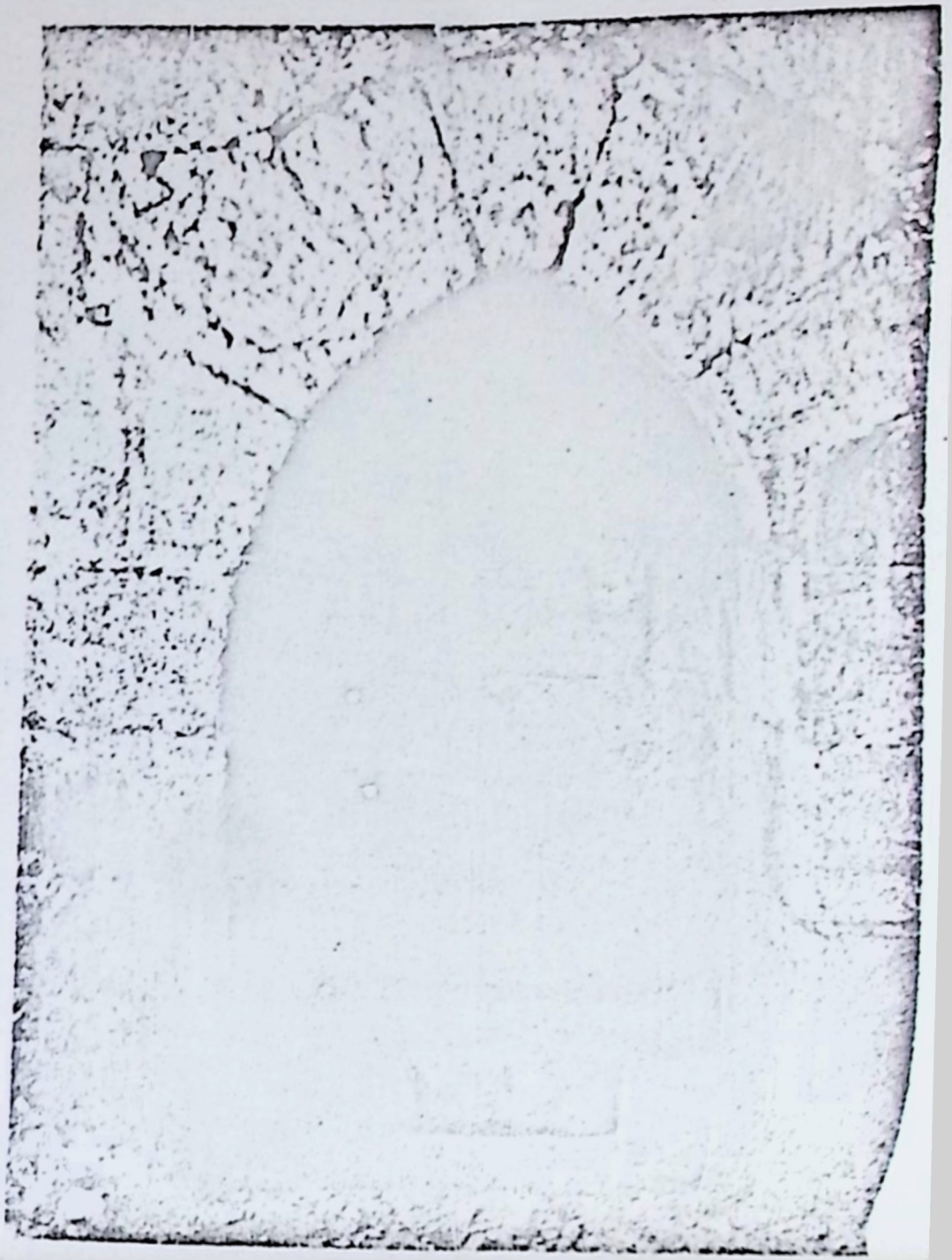
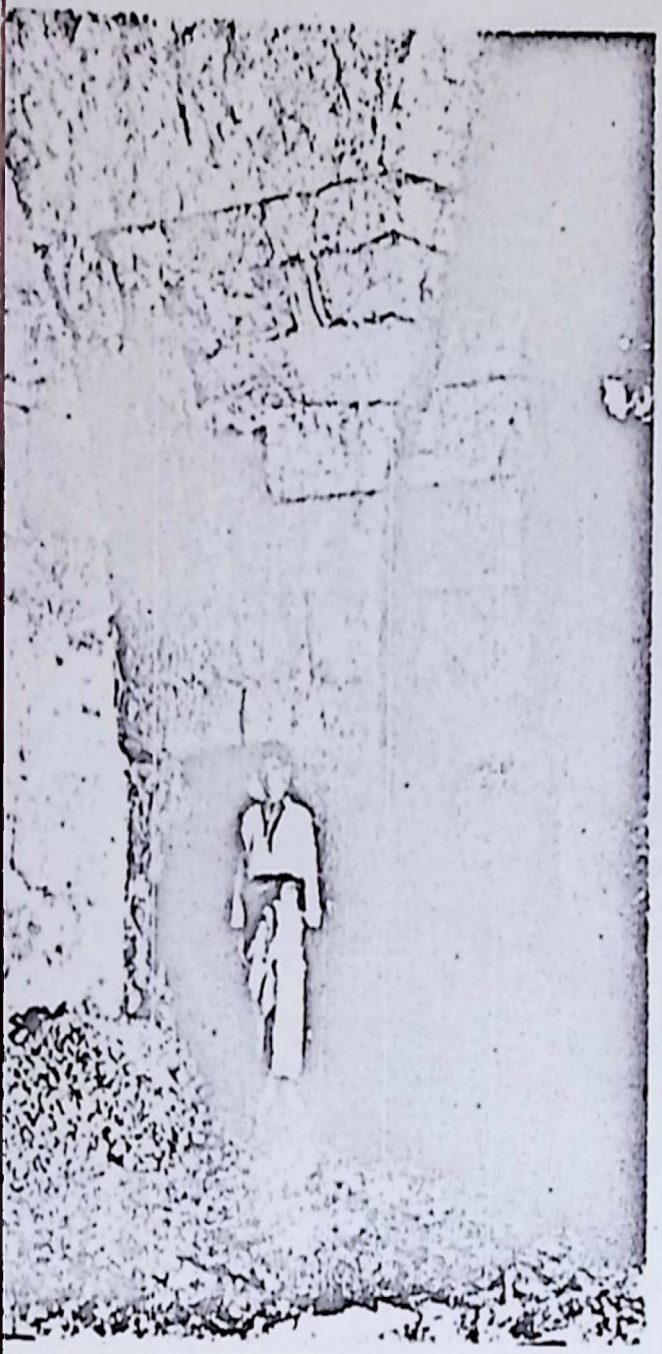


FIG. 2. Niche built over opening of rock-cut cistern

PLATE V



Part of groin vault of room leading to cistern

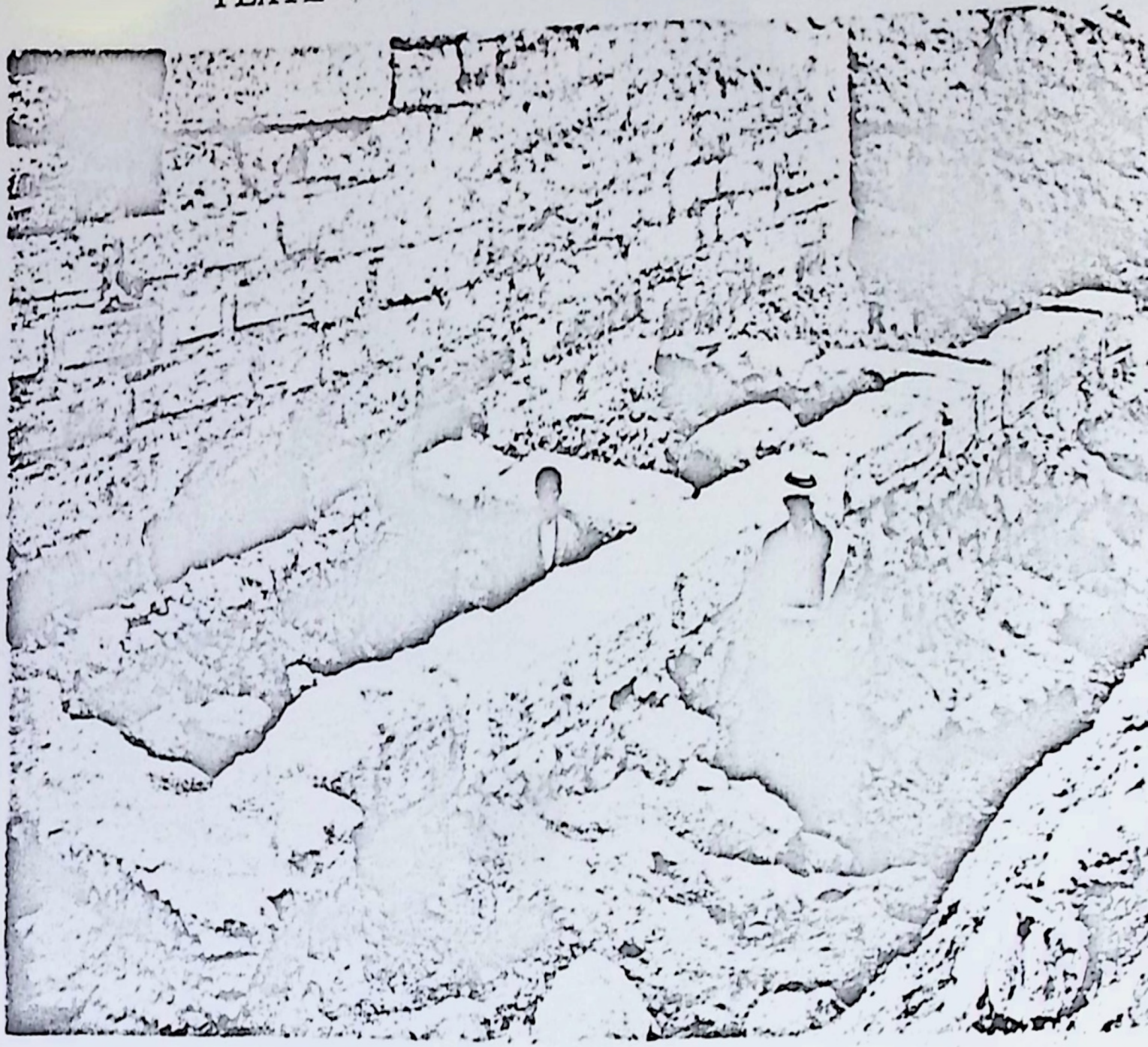


FIG. 2. Traces of an older larger building around present fort

PLATE VI

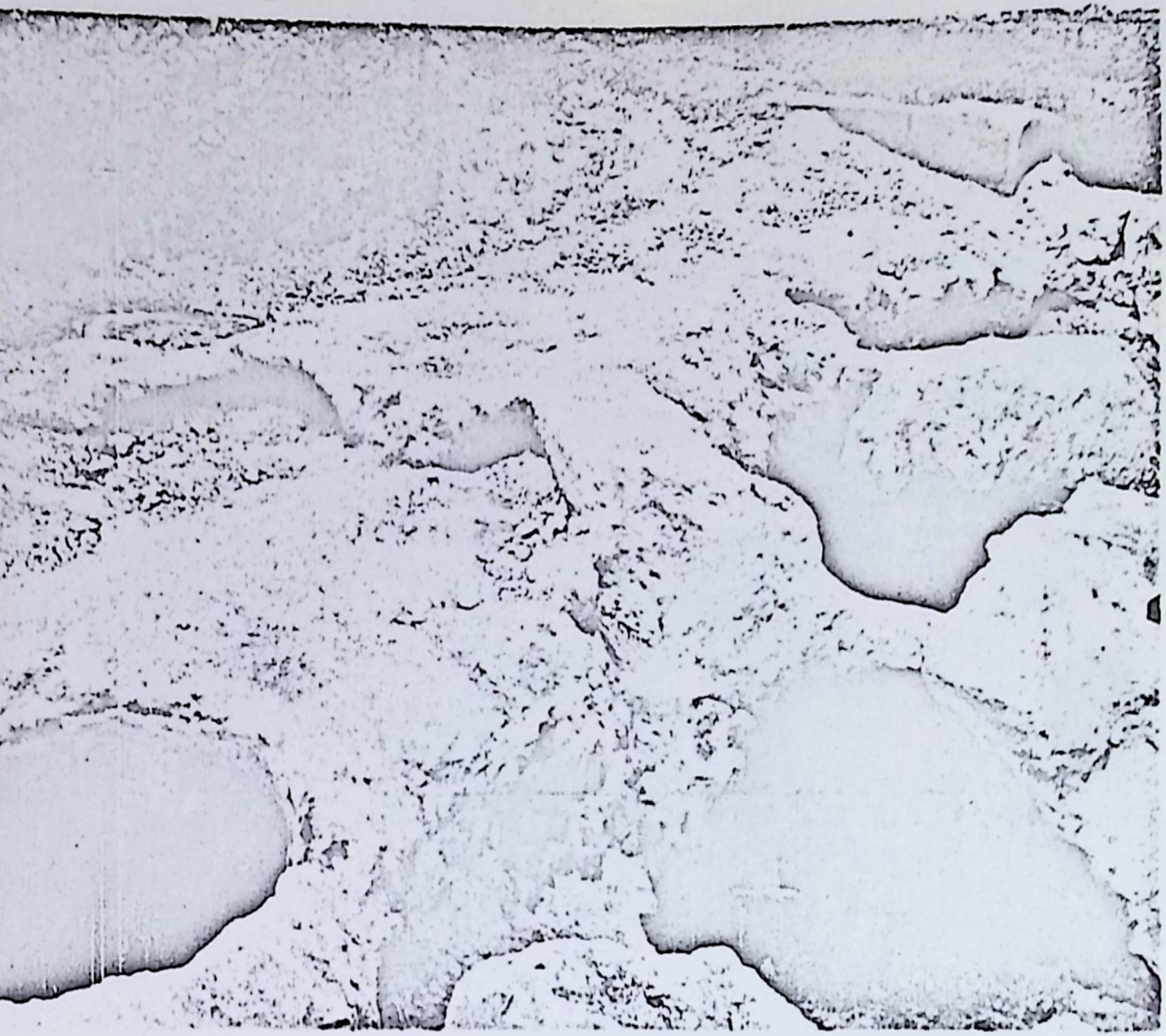


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

Views of rock-cut cisterns around the fort

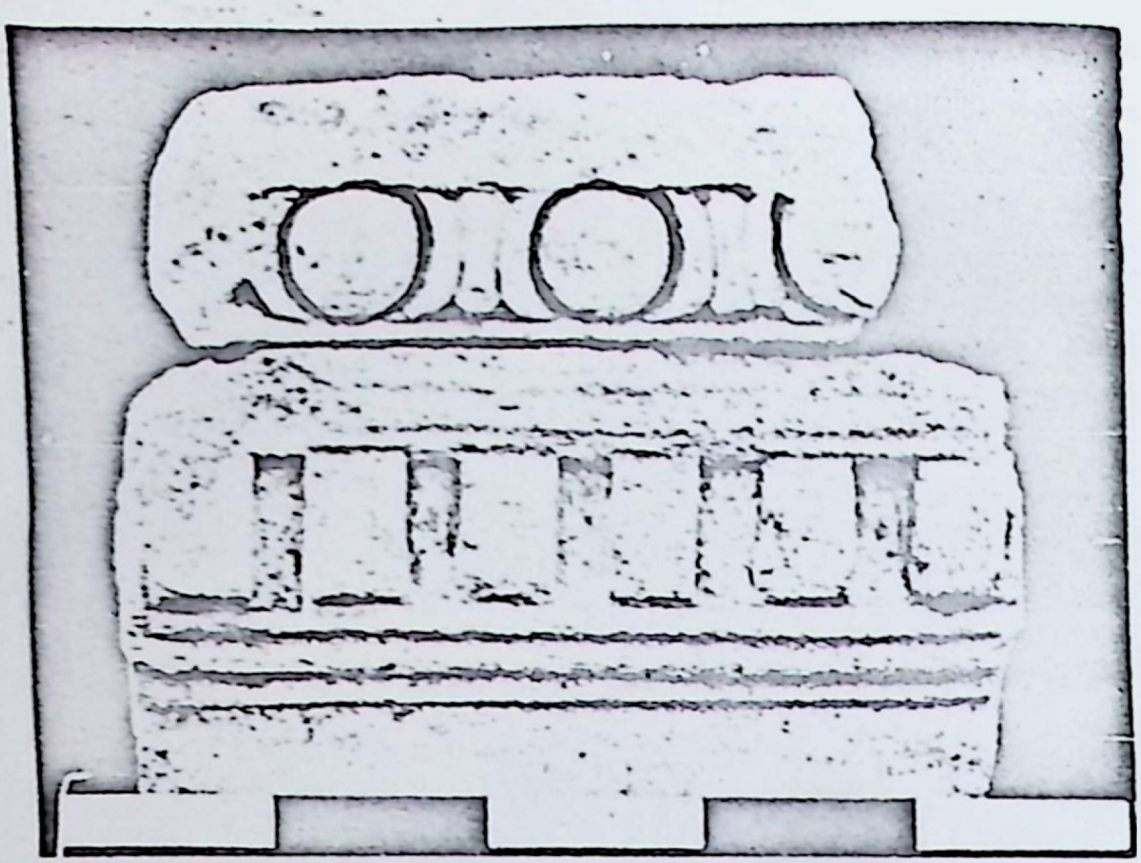


FIG. 1

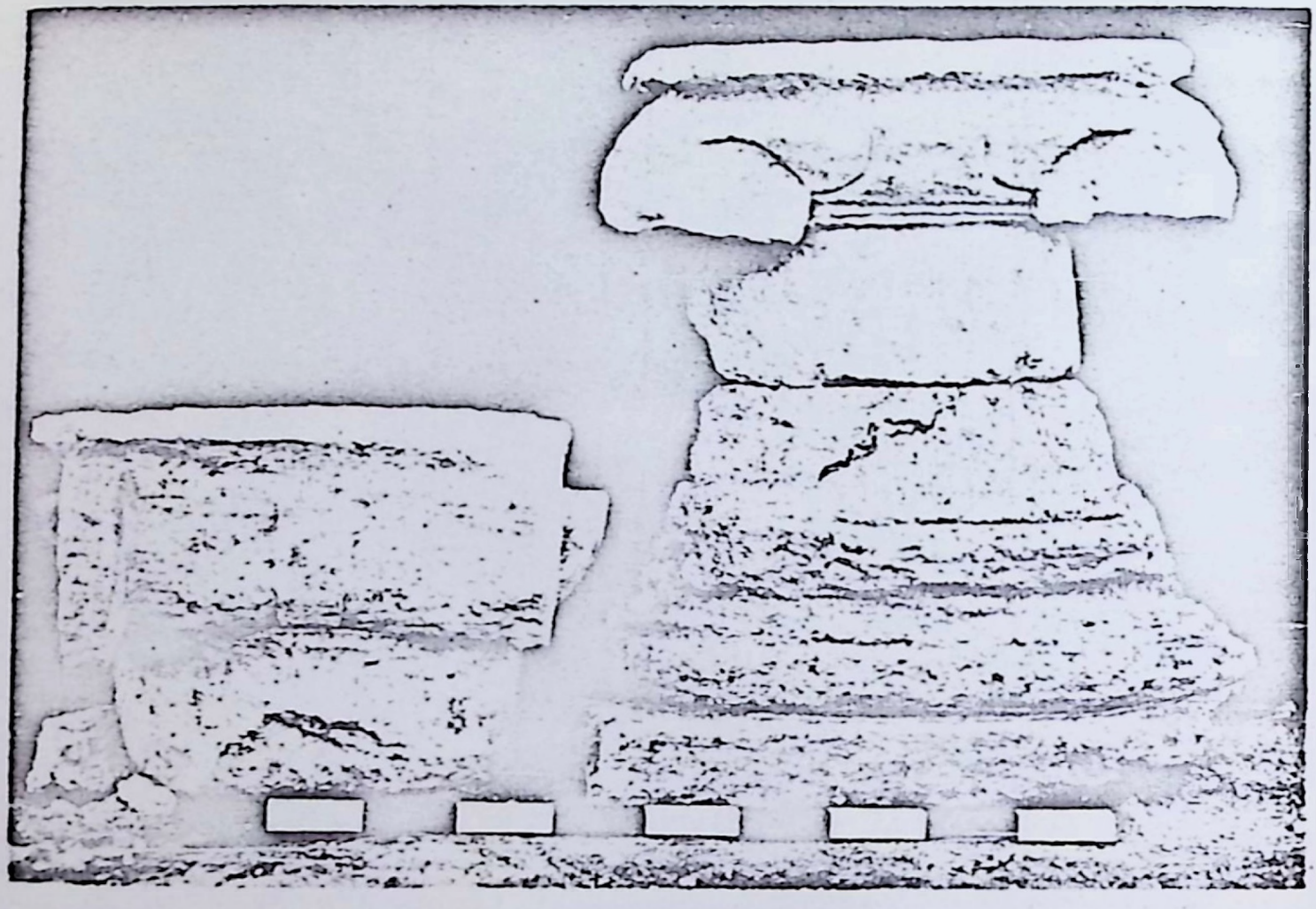


FIG. 2

Architectural pieces recovered from one cistern

FIG. 1. Basilica, showing at least two different periods of construction

FIG. 2. Rock-cut square apse at east end of the basilica

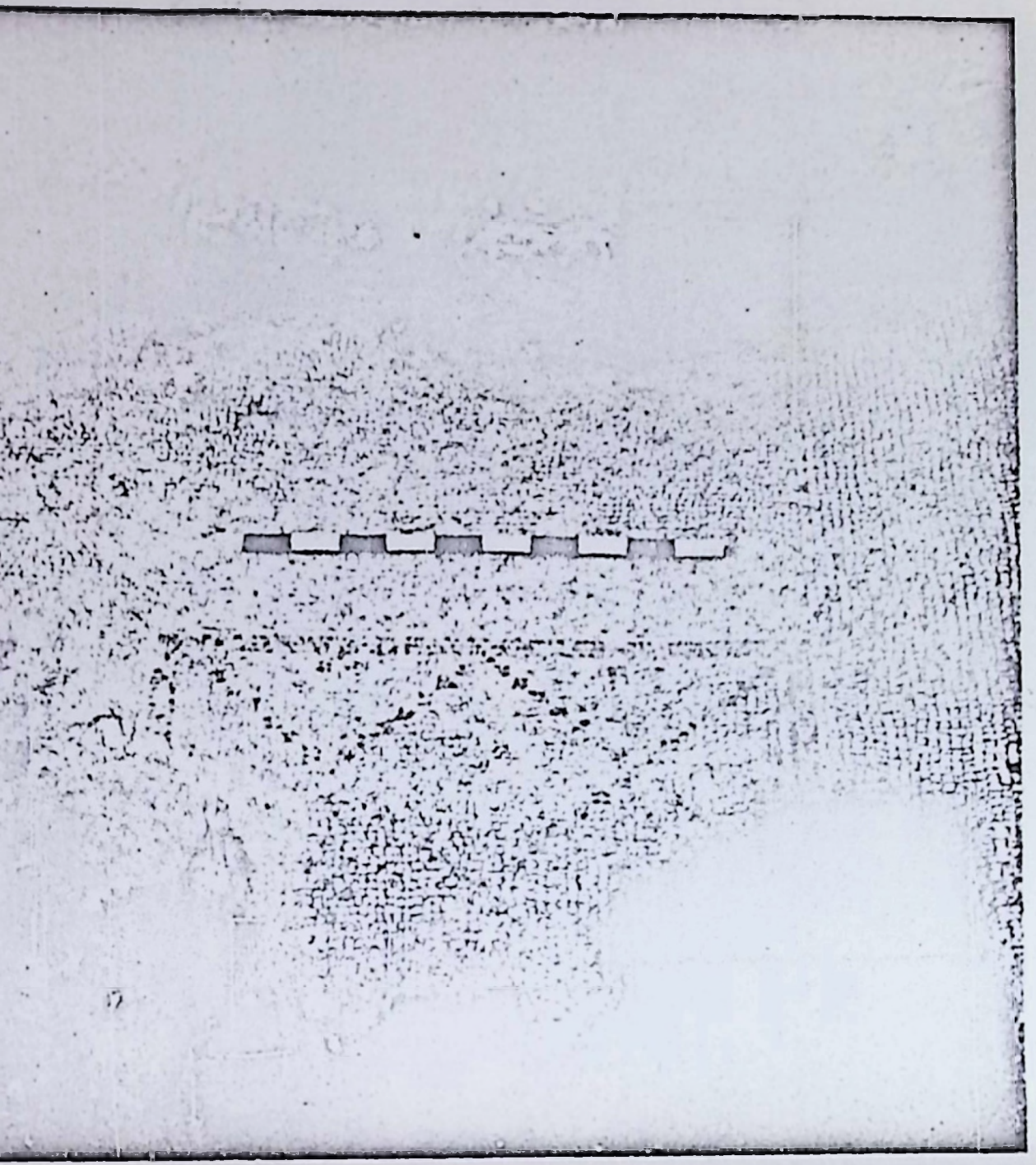


FIG. 1. Mosaic floor design in the basilica

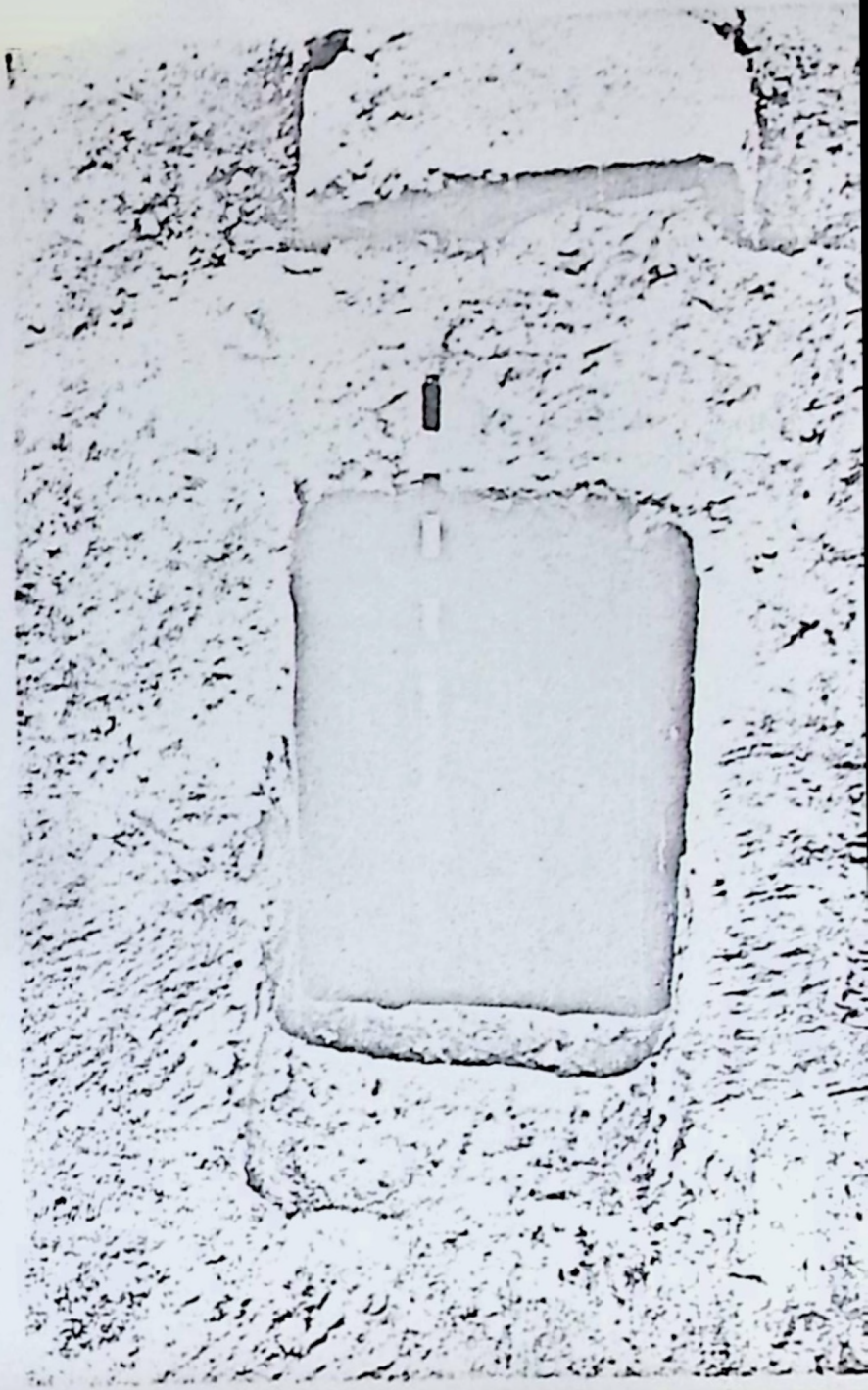
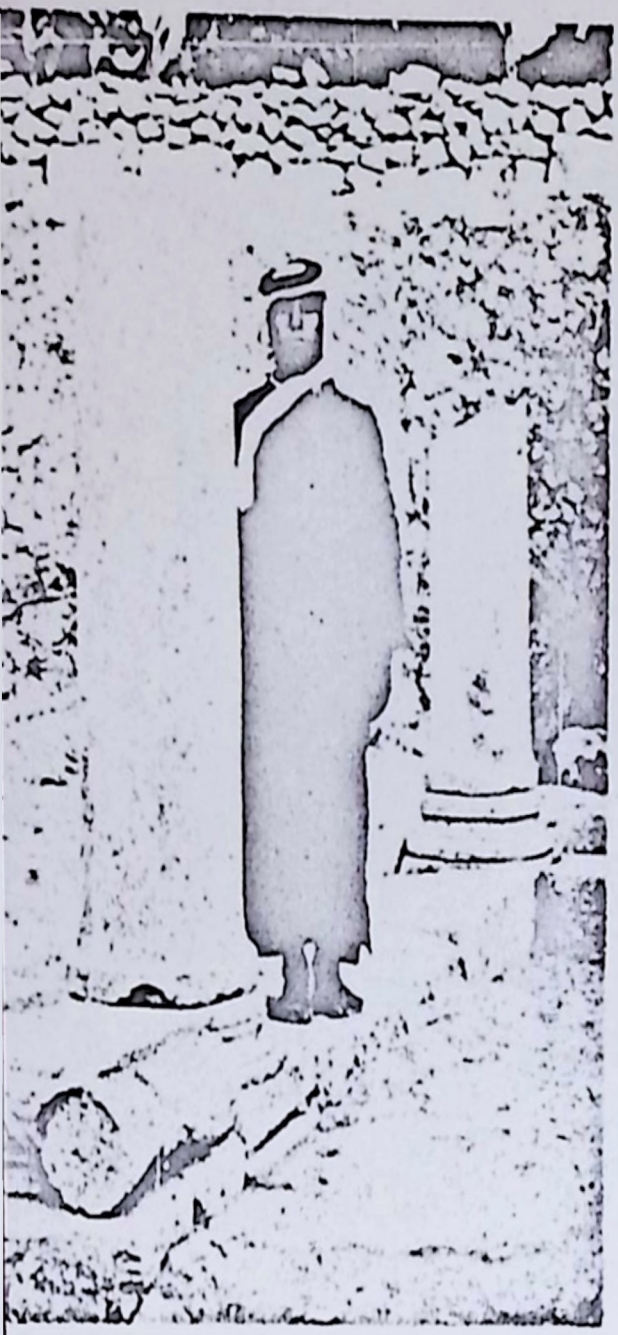


FIG. 2. Baptismal font with rock-cut steps



onolithic columns and a capital of the basilica

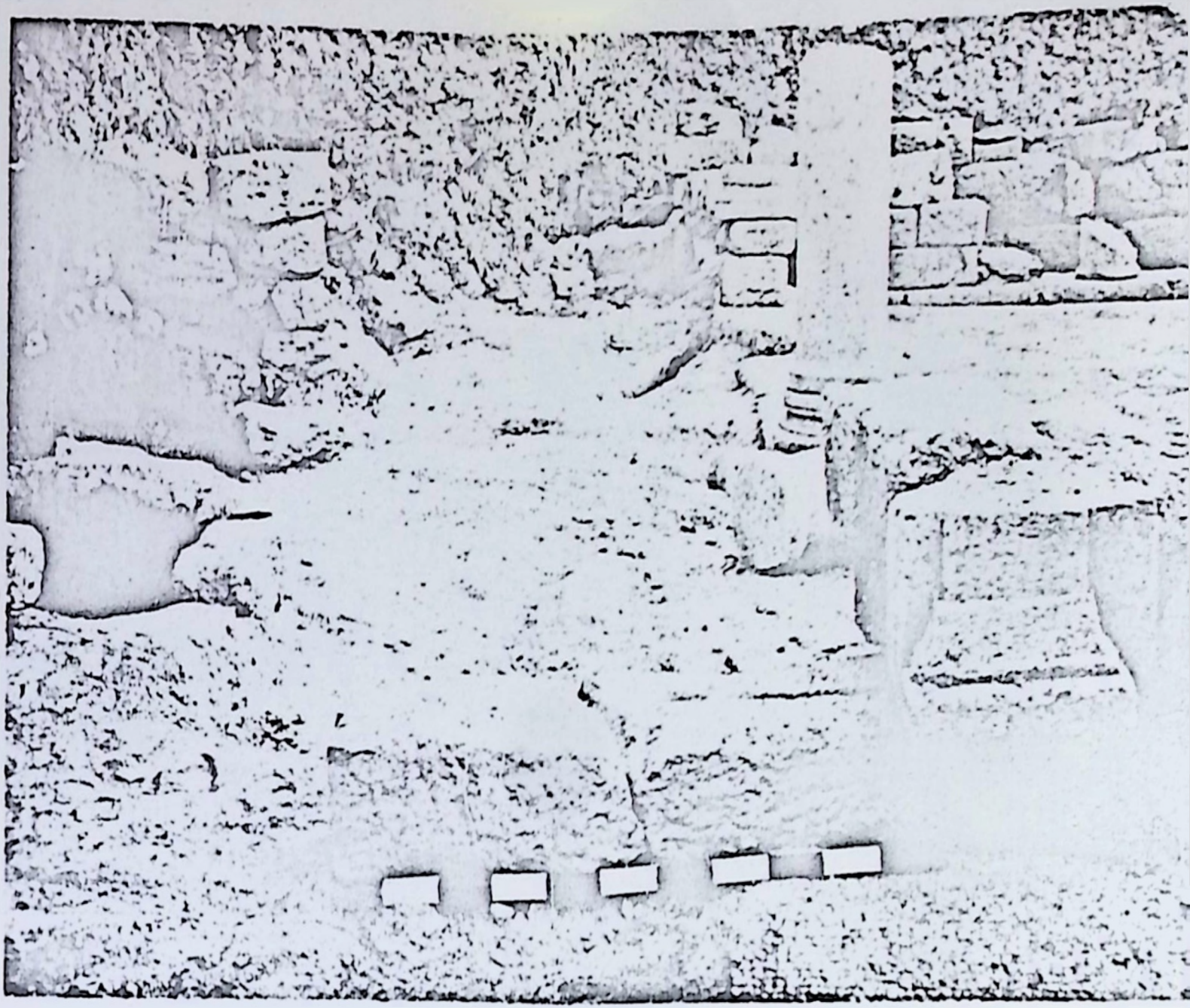


FIG. 2. Threshold and doorjamb of entrance to the basilica

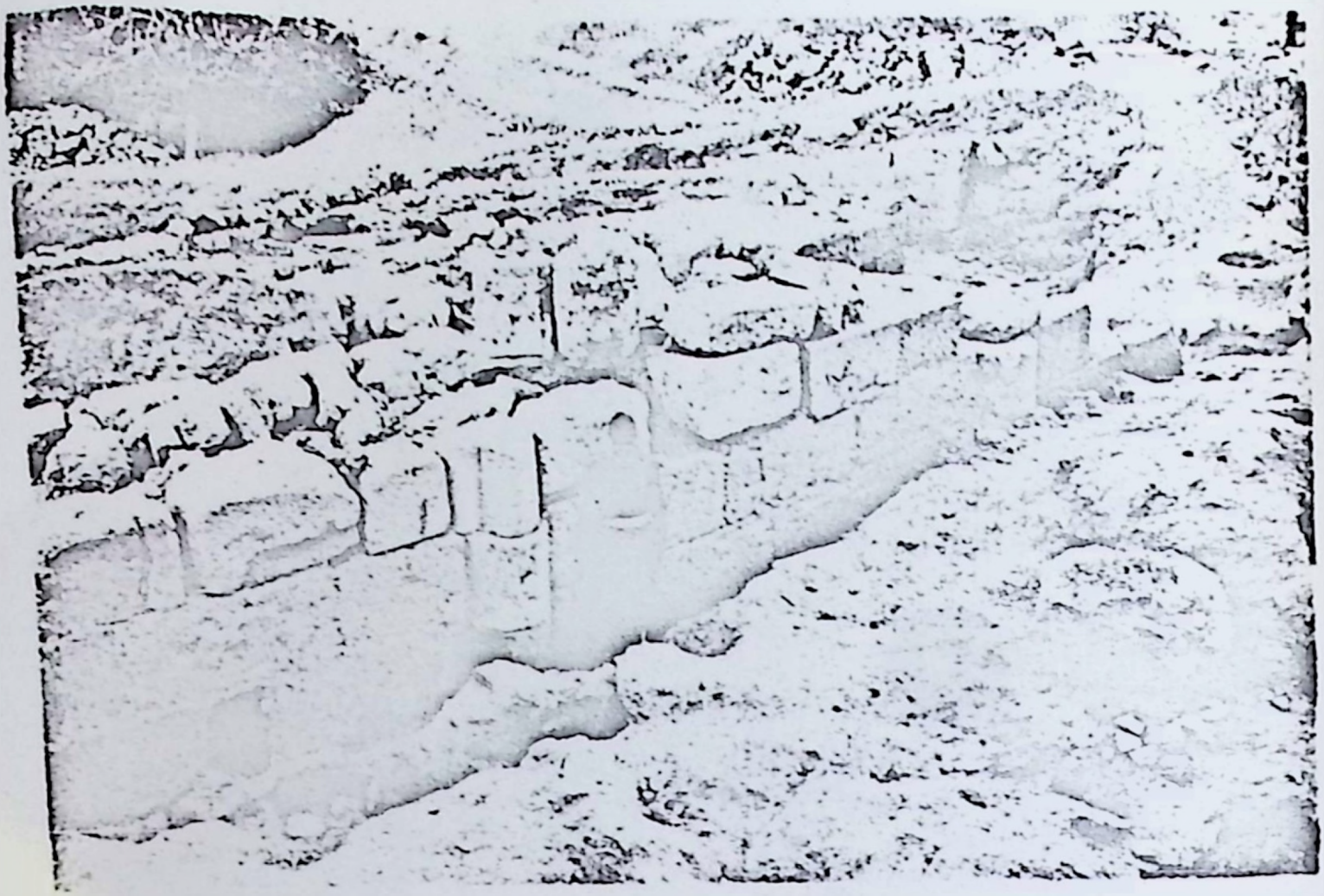
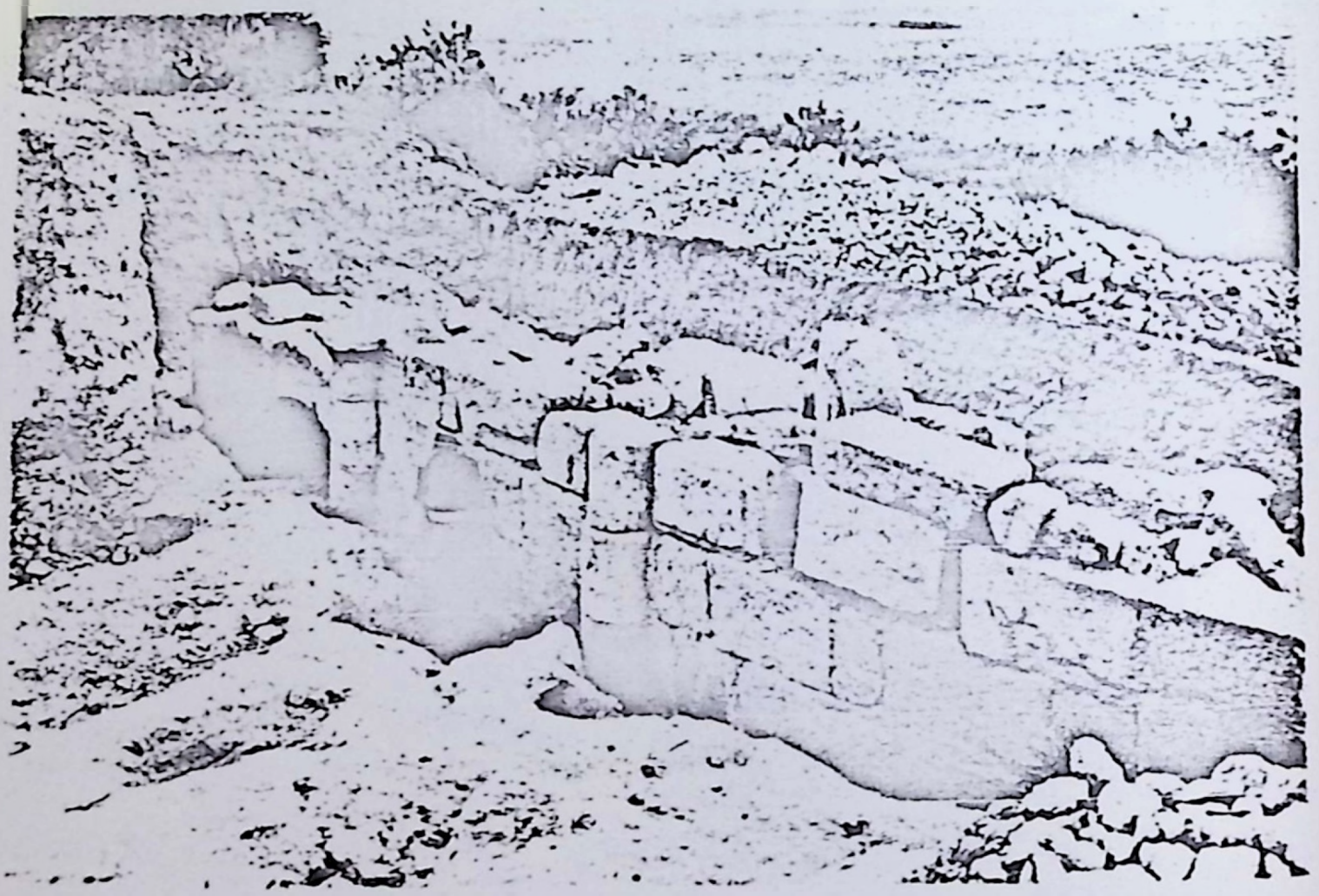


FIG. 1. Outer theater wall decorated with engaged columns



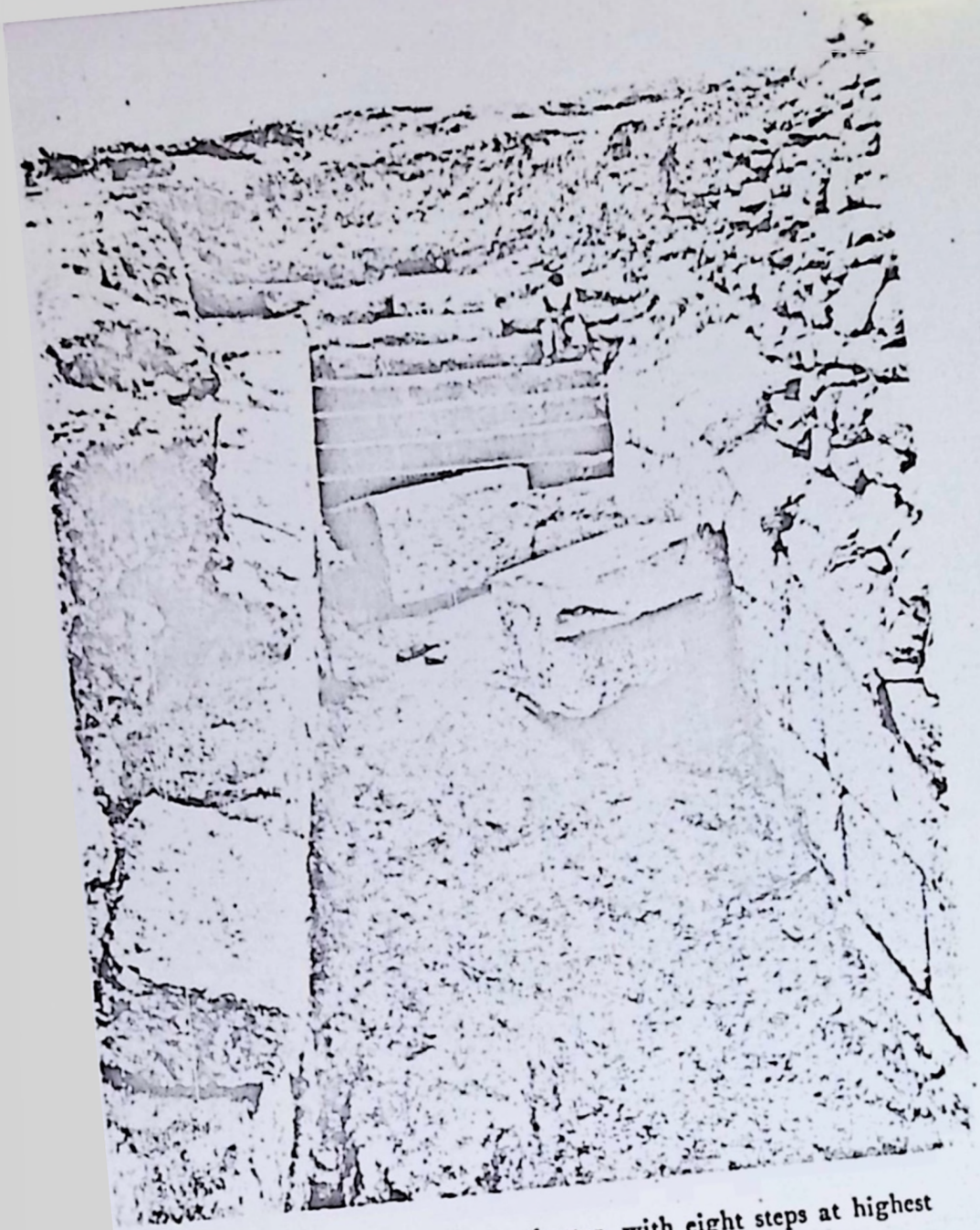


FIG. 1. Middle entrance to theater, with eight steps at highest point of hill

FIG. 2. Slab forming part of lintel to theater entrance

FIG. 1. Second entrance to theater, without steps

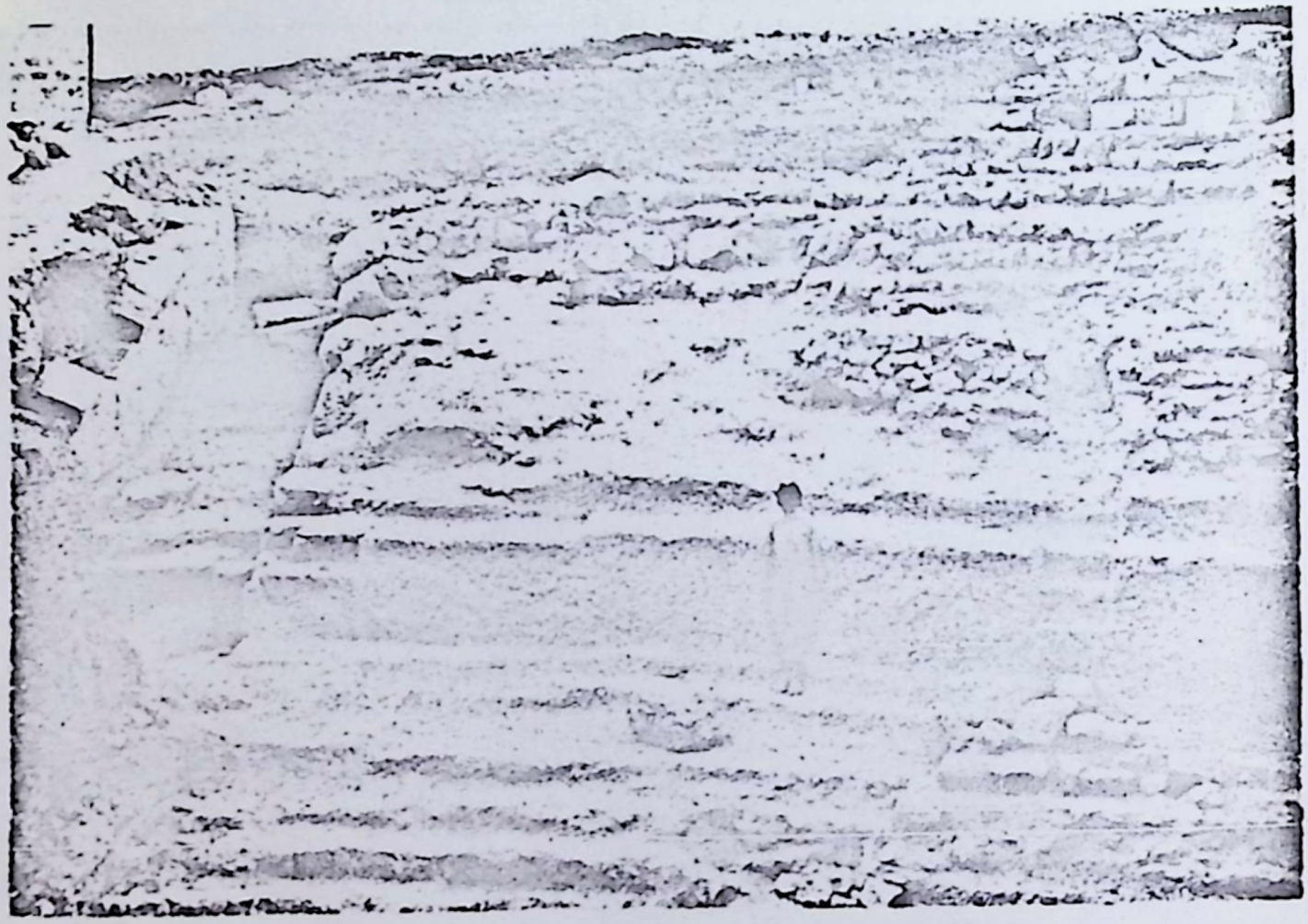


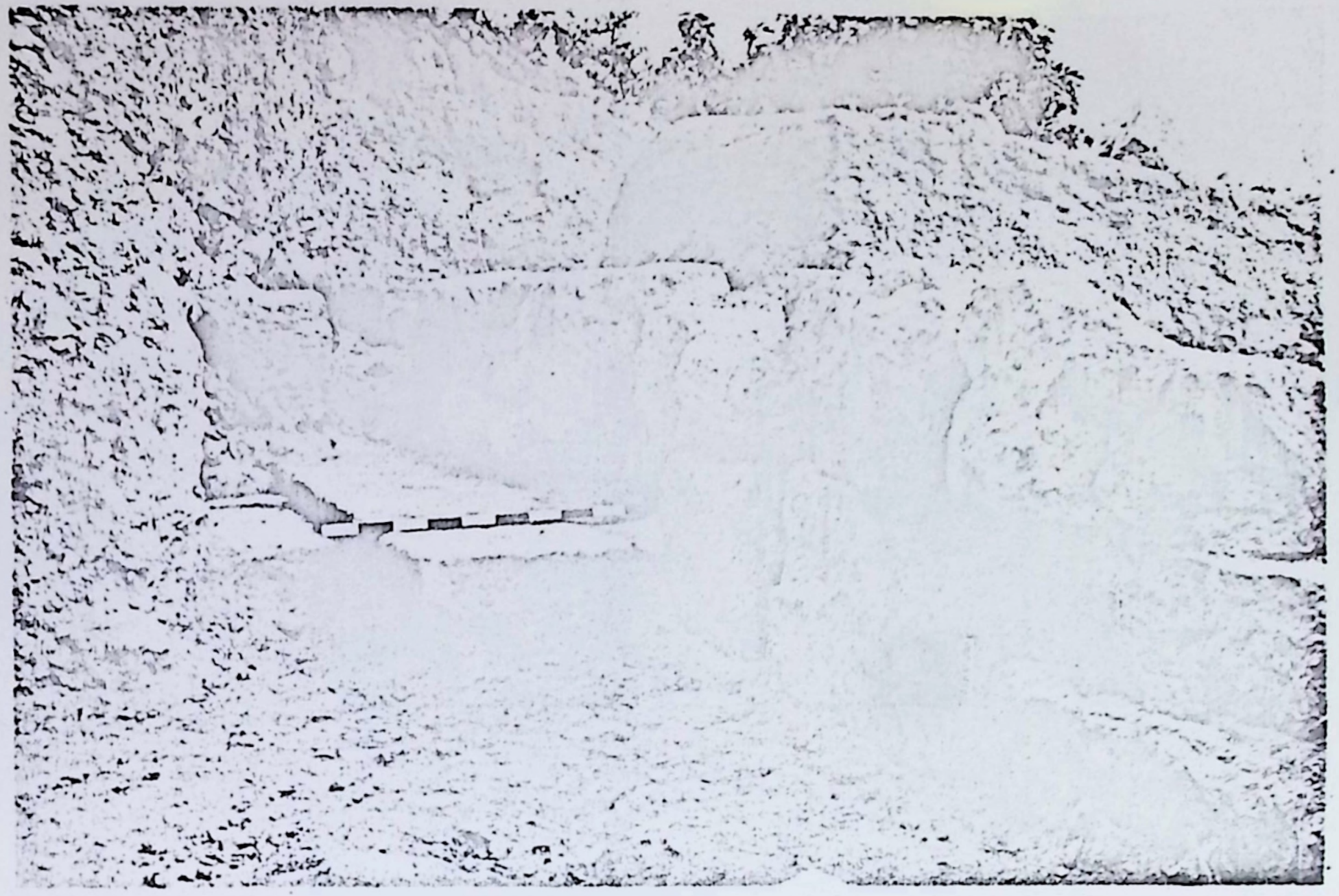
FIG. 2. Circular ledge cut in the rock at beginning of cavea

PLATE XIV

FIG. 1. Shallow "steps" cut in the rock for placing the seating blocks

FIG. 2. Remains of seating blocks partly *in situ*

PLATE XV



Well-dressed limestone slabs of orchestra pavement in front of stage

PLATE XVI

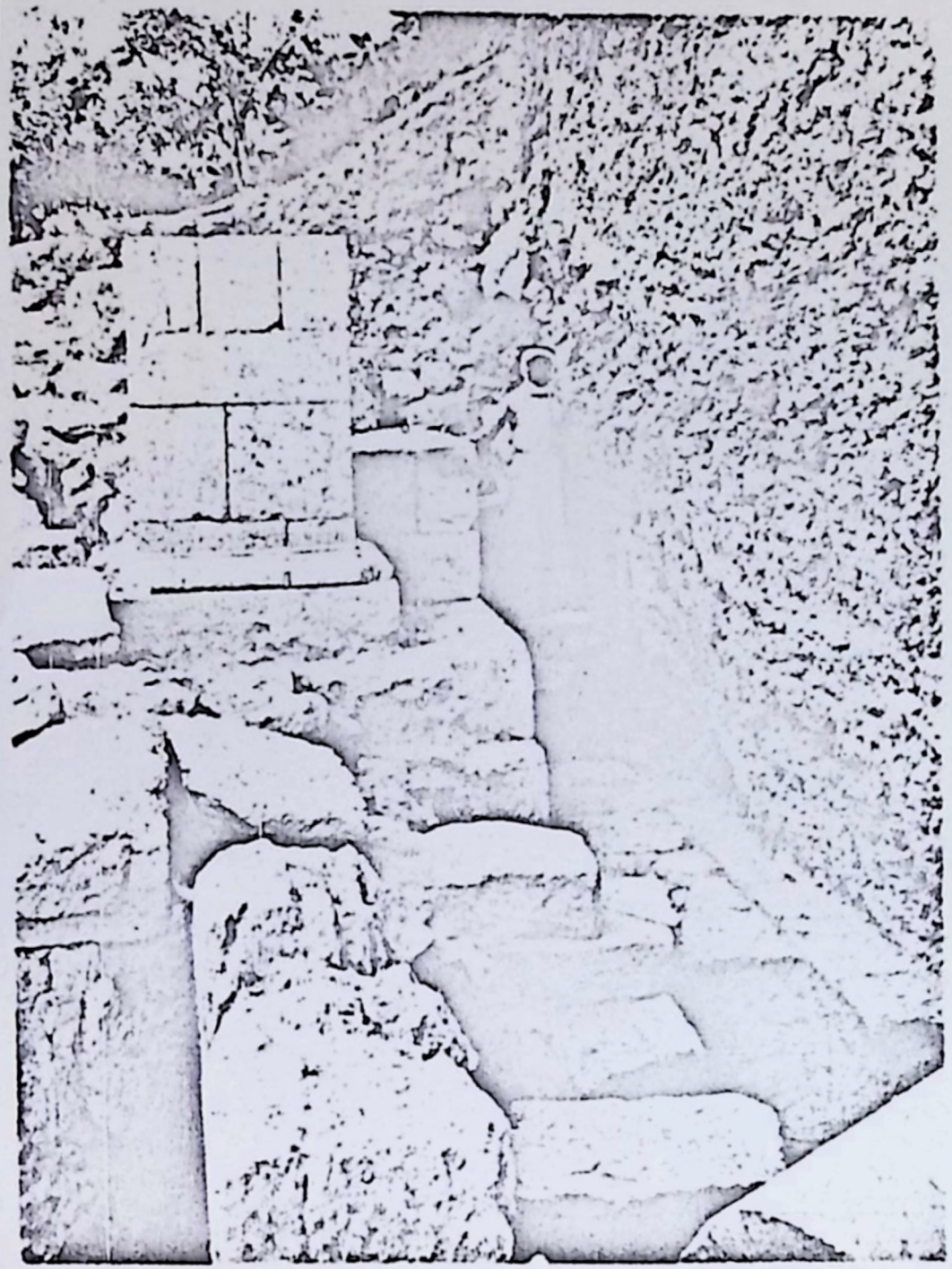


FIG. 1. Another view of orchestra pavement leading to stage

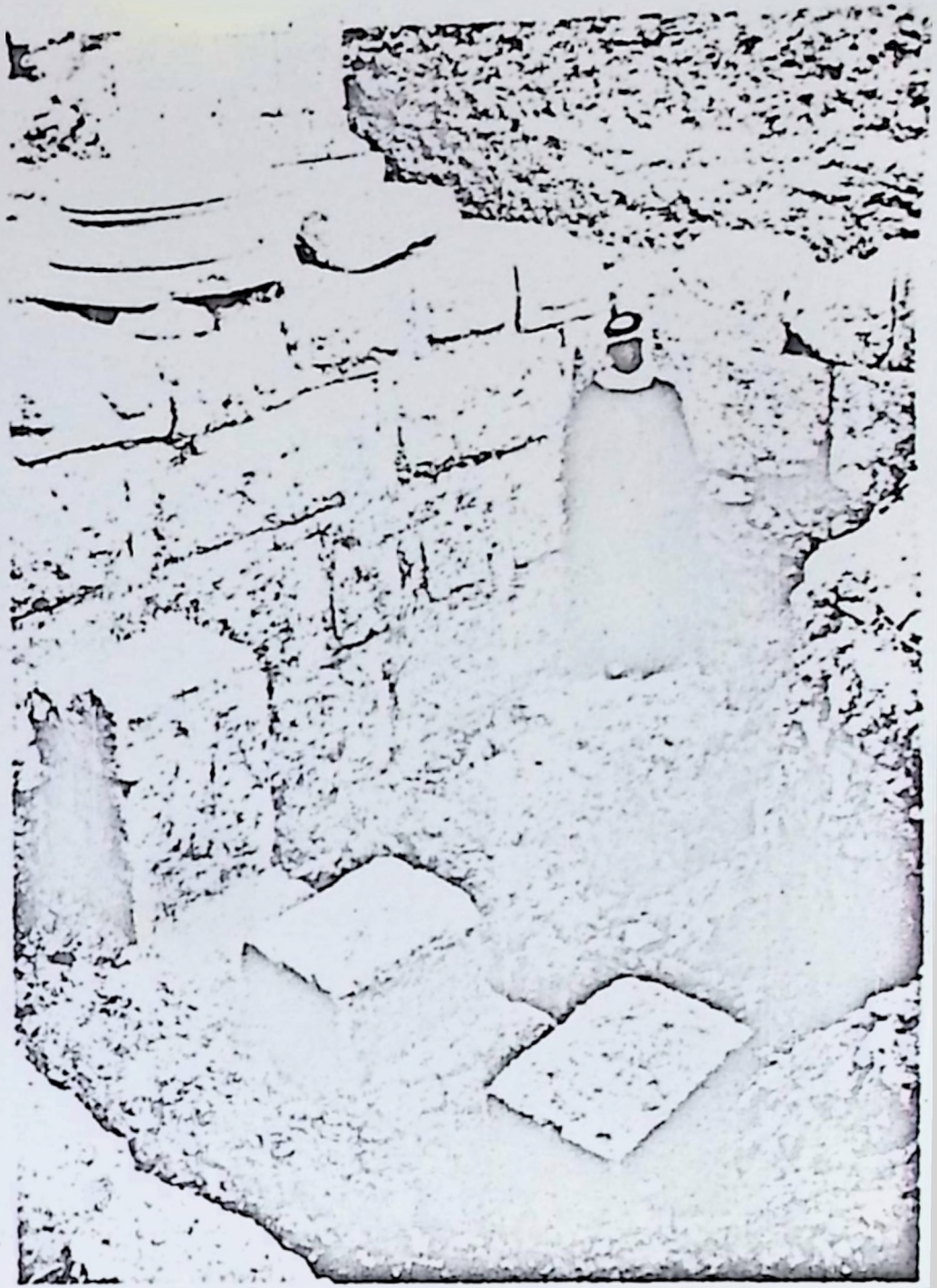


FIG. 2. Stone pedestals to support uprights of dressing rooms

FIG. 1. View of lead pipe laid under orchestra floor for drainage

FIG. 2. Open drainage channel running under stage

FIG. 1. Back wall and excavated part of stage looking east

FIG. 2. Circular limekiln found at east end of stage

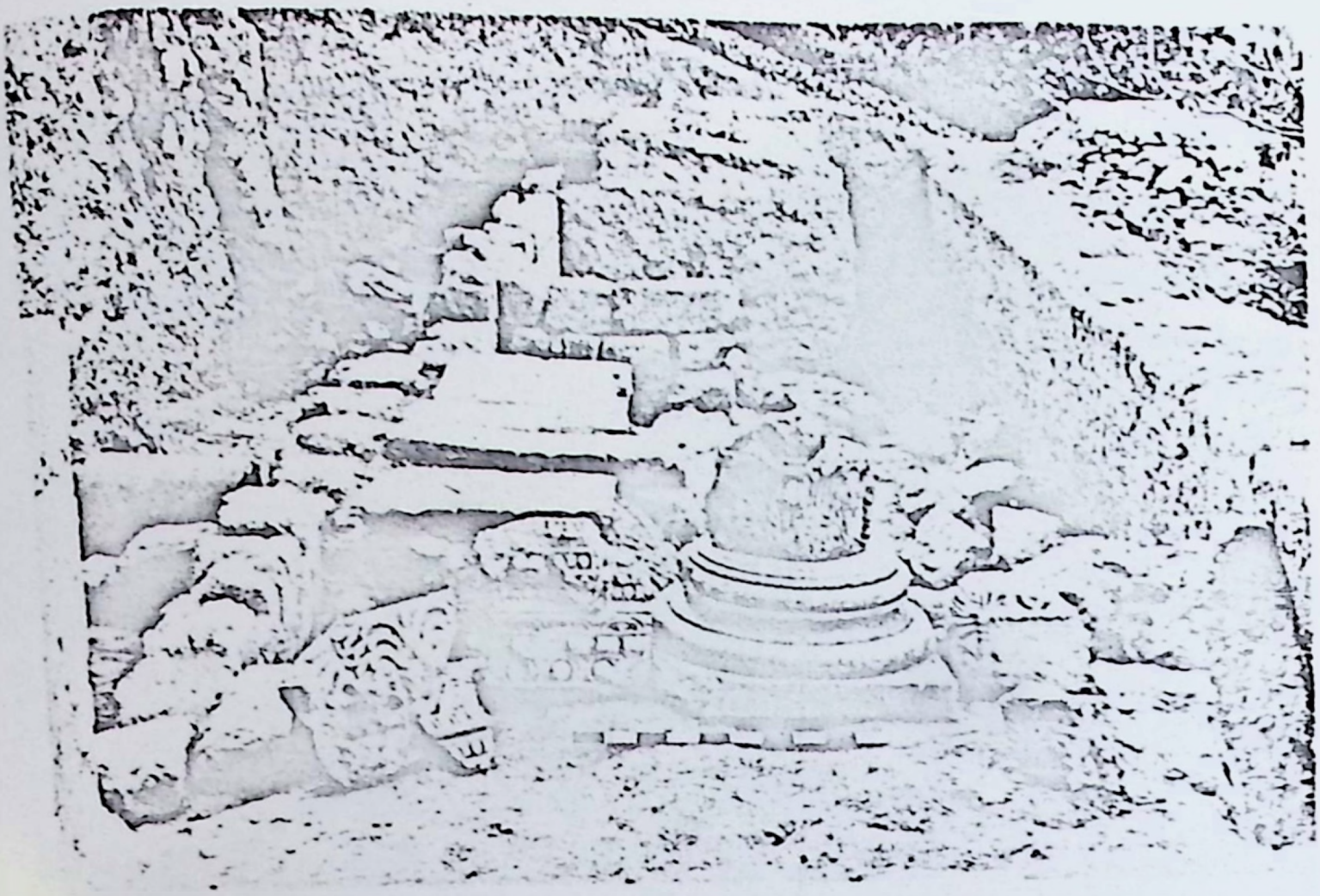


FIG. 1. Architectural decorations recovered from the stage area

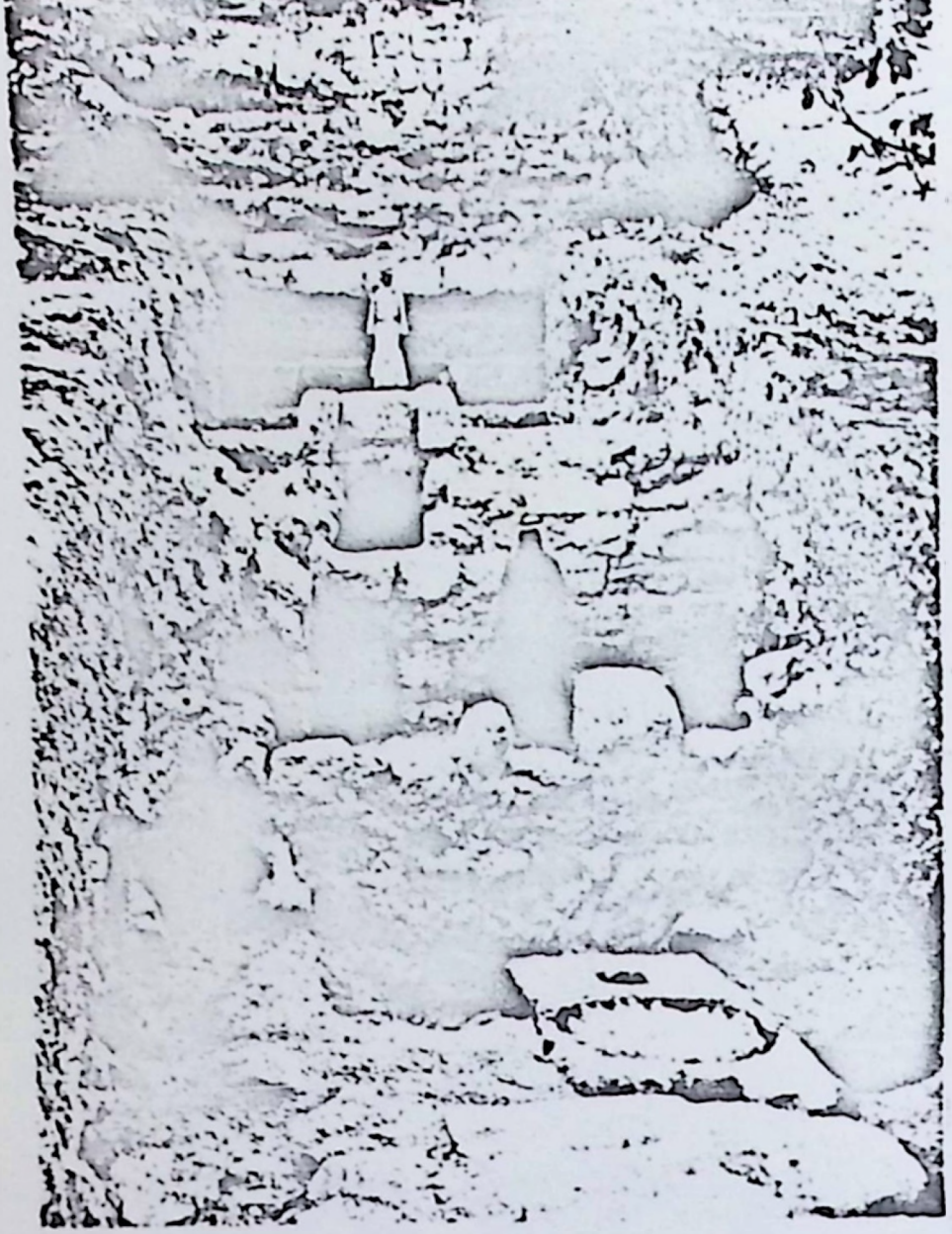


FIG. 1. Trench showing back wall of stage above the man in white

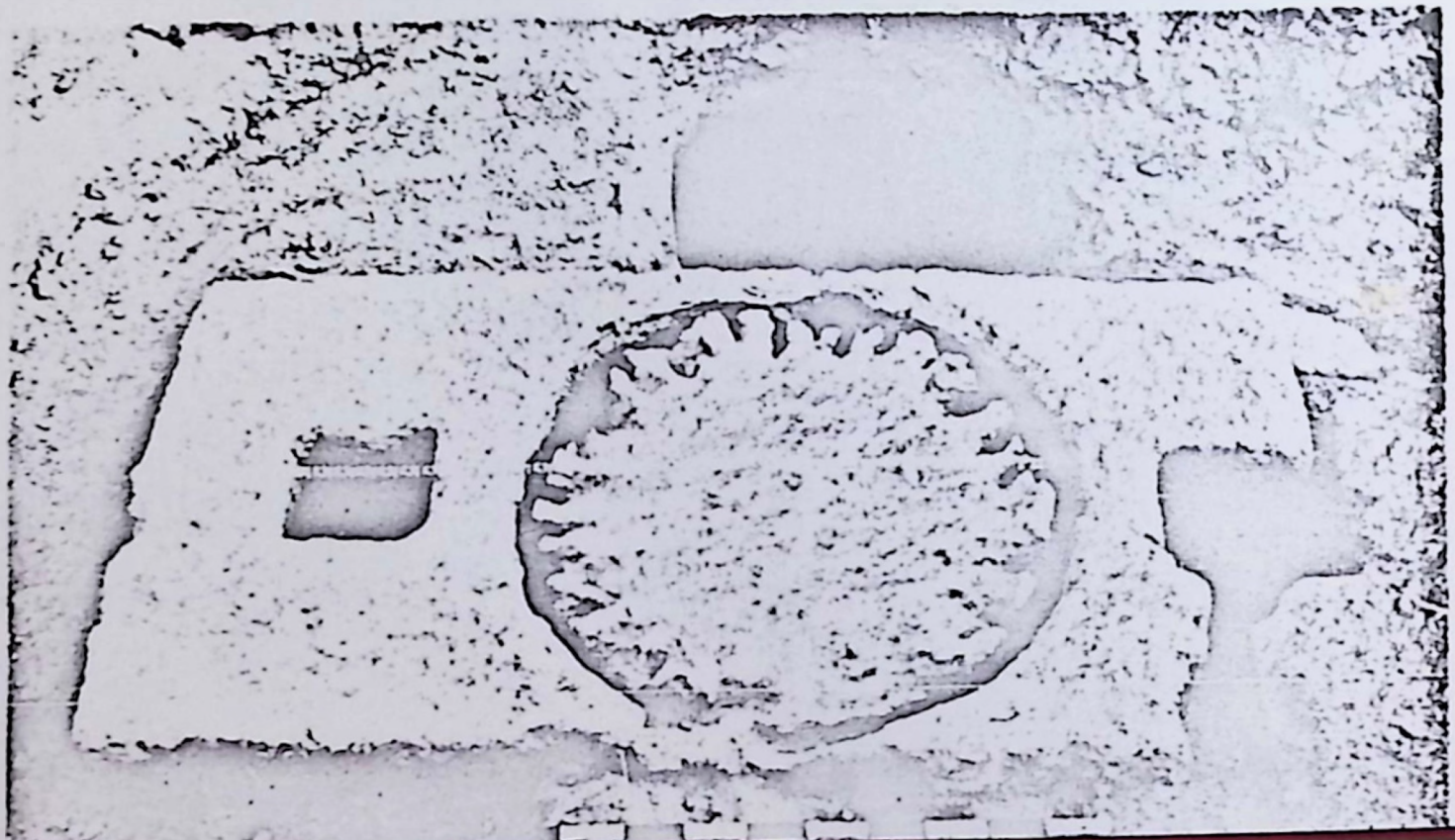


FIG. 1. Masonry substructure of Sepphoris aqueduct

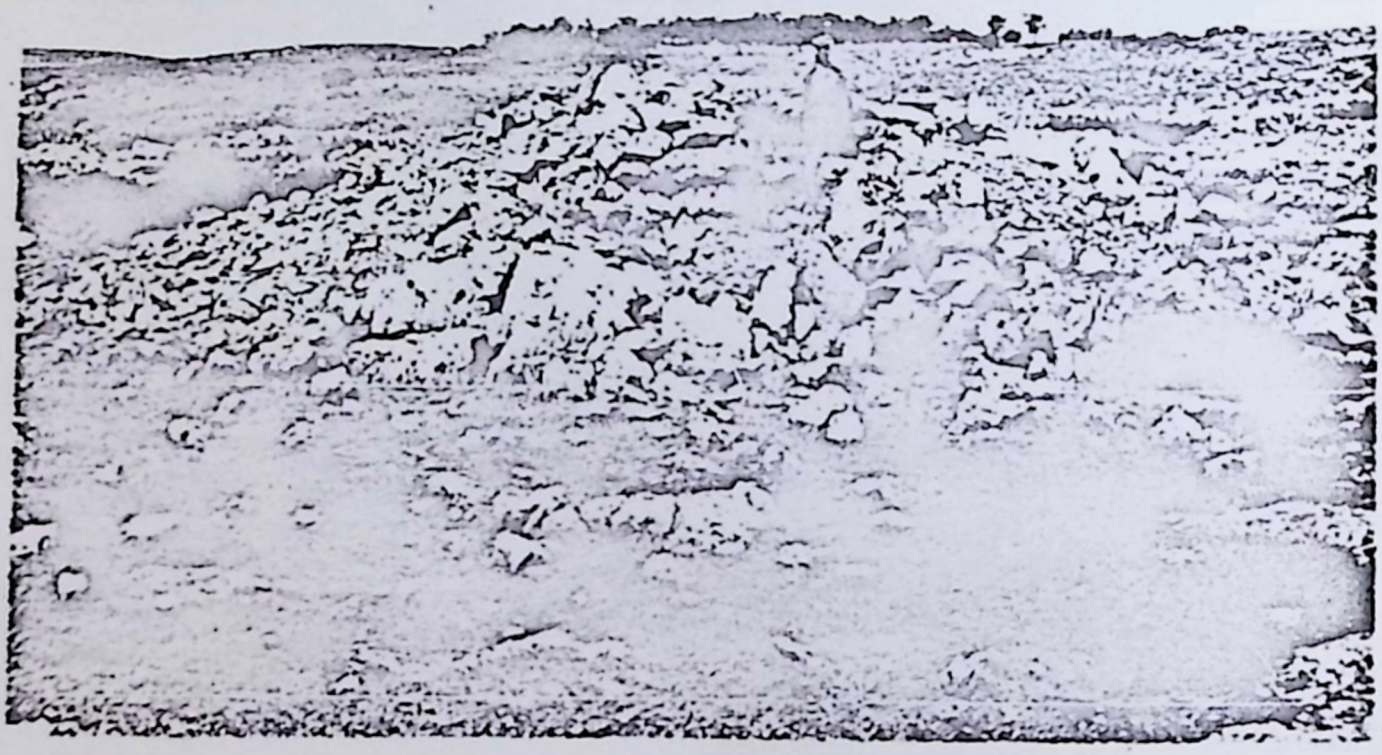


FIG. 2. Ruins of circular masonry along line of aqueduct

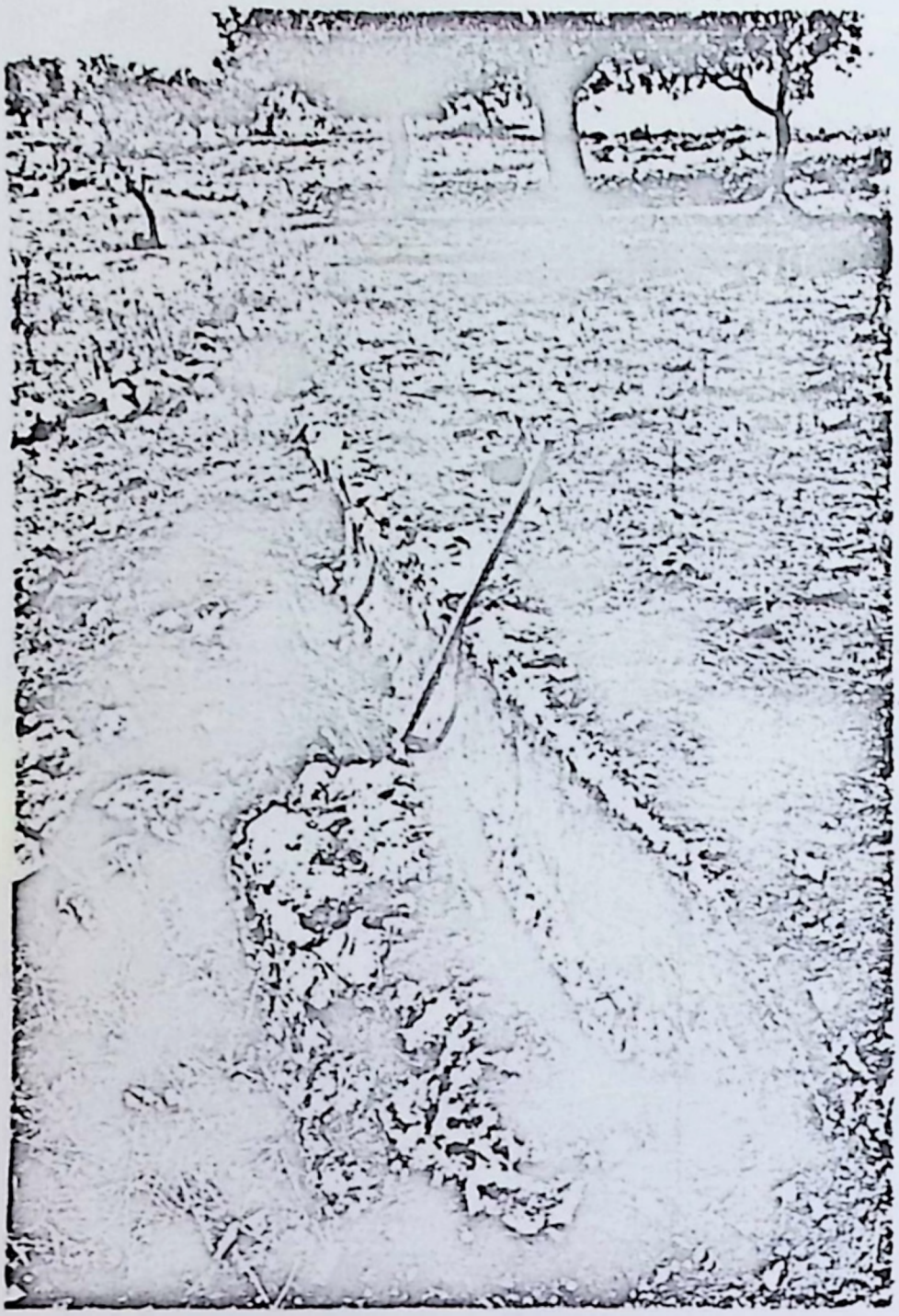
PLATE XXII

FIG. 1

FIG. 2

Sections of aqueduct tunnel cut through solid rock

PLATE XXIII



Interior section of aqueduct exposed

PLATE XXIV

Remains of rectangular reservoir southeast of village

II. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

By S. YEIVIN

IDENTIFICATION

THE ancient town of Sepphoris (Ṣippori), four miles northwest of Nazareth, is buried to a great extent under a large modern Arab village, Ṣaffuriyye, a name which preserves the old name of the place. Though no definite document (except coins) has been found so far on this site to make the identification certain, it suits perfectly on all topographical and descriptive points,[1] and is further supported by an almost uninterrupted sequence of written traditions dating from various periods and coming from the pens of a multitude of writers, historians, and travelers, Jewish, Christian, and Muslim.

NAME

The name of the town does not occur in Jewish pre-exilic sources. Rabbinical scholars sought to identify the site with some town mentioned in the Bible (e.g. Raqqat or Qiṭron; see pp. 25–26, below). As a curiosity one might mention also the identification suggested in the period of the Ge'onim (7th–10th centuries A.D.), that the village of Ṣaffuriyye (i.e. Ṣippori) stood on the site of Biblical Tirzah.[2]

In the post-Biblical documents it occurs in various forms: צפורים,[3] צפורין,[4] צפוריא,[5] but the most frequent and ac-

[1] The fact of the survival of the name is not decisive evidence in itself. There can be cited from Palestine many examples of the wandering away of the old name from the old site with the transference of the old villages to the plain in the Byzantine period. One need list only three typical cases: (1) Ḫirbet-'Umm-Lâqis, a Byzantine ruin a good distance away from either Tell^{i}-d-Duweir or Tell^{i}-l-Ḥesi, whichever of the two may be ancient Lacish; (2) Ḫirbet-'Umm-Jerâr, again a Byzantine ruin, some distance away from Tell-Jemmeh, the probable site of ancient Gerar; (3) Âqîr, a modern Arab village, the name of which seems to be a survival of ancient 'Eqrôn, but in the vicinity of which there are no ancient tells. The possible site of 'Eqrôn, whether Qâṭrah or Tell^{i}-ṣ-Ṣâfi, is some distance away.

[2] ש. קליין, מאמרים, שונים להקירת ארץ־ישראל, ויכא See S. Klein, *Various Articles on Palestinian Researches: Ṣippori* (1924), p. 47, note 5, who cites Kitâb^{u}-t-Ta'arîhi (ed. Neubauer, *Jewish Mediaeval Chronicles*, II), and S. Steinschneider, *Die Geschichtsliteratur der Juden*, I, 44.

[3] *Mišnah, Arak.* IX, 6; *Jer. Tal., Hôrâyôt* III, 2; and others. See Klein, *op. cit.*, p. 48 and notes 5–6 (ap. Hieronymus, *Comm. in Jon.*, Praefatio).

[4] *Jer. Tal.* and *Medrašîm*. See Klein, *op. cit.*, p. 47. [5] *Mišnah, Arak.* II, 4.

cepted version is צִפּוֹרִי (Ṣipporê).[6] One might suppose that the original form was צִפּוֹרַיִם or its aramaicized version, צִפּוֹרַיִן, in which the termination ַיִם was the locative case ending.[7] If this suggestion be adopted, it would be another indication of the existence of a pre-exilic, and quite early, settlement of this name (see pp. 21–26, below), since this termination soon ceased to be a locative.

Even if one does not grant an original צִפּוֹרַיִם or צִפּוֹרַיִן one must admit the existence of an old locative ַון, ַיִן, ַיִם.[8]

As to the origin of the name itself, a post-Biblical source declares that the town was so called because it was perched on the top of a high hill like a bird (see p. 26, below). Though this explanation smacks of folklore and seems, as likely as not, a forced explanation of an existing name, nobody has hitherto succeeded in offering a better one, unless it be that the city was called after some local or eponymous (and imaginary) hero or magnate, whose name has otherwise been forgotten.[9]

HISTORY

As stated above, Sepphoris does not figure in any of the pre-exilic sources for the history of Palestine, or in the Old

[6] *Mišnah, Yômâ* VI, 3; *Qidd.* IV, 5; *Bâbâ Meṣ.* VIII, 8; *Bâbâ Batrâ* VI, 7. Apart from the two references to Sepphoris cited in notes 3 and 5, these are the only mentions of Sepphoris in the *Mišnah*, but it is frequently referred to in the *Talmuds* (especially the Jerusalemite) and the *Medrašîm*, and also in the early *Piyyûṭîm* (liturgical hymns), e.g. those of Rabbi 'Eli'ezer Haqqâlîr.

[7] Dr. H. Torczÿner, *Die Entstehung des semitischen Sprachtypus*, pp. 188 ff. One need only quote a few of the n. pr. l. exhibiting this termination, e.g. ספרדים, עשתרות־קרנים, מחנים, בית־ענלים, ירושלים

[8] Such n. pr. l., too, are very frequent. I quote only a few examples: שונם, עיון, בית־חורון the old form אפקן (the list of Thuth. III), instead of the later אָפֵק. That the two endings interchange is quite obvious from such an example as שעלבים (e.g. Jud. i, 35), which also appears as שעלבין (Josh. xix, 42). This last example loses—exactly like Ṣippori—its locative ending in late literary references; thus it appears as Σαλαβά in the *Onomasticon* of Eusebius and as Selebi in Hieronymus (see *Memorandum of the Wa'ad-Hale 'ummi on the Method of Transliteration of Geographical and Personal Names* [Tell-Aviv, 1932], p. 68). I am indebted to Dr. B. Maisler for bringing this last example to my notice.

Of the late place names one ought to mention similar instances: צלמין which appears in Josephus as both Selamé and Selamin; חמתן—חמתא; גופנין—גופנא; סיכנין—סיכני (see Klein, *op. cit.*, pp. 47–48, and *idem*, *Neue Bietrāge zur Geschichte und Geographie Galilāas*, pp. 20 ff.).

[9] Cf., for example, בלק בן־צפור (Num. xxii, 2 ff.); here צפור appears as a n. pr. m.

Testament, or in any of the cuneiform or hieroglyphic documents which have come down to us.

The first mention of the town occurs in Josephus,[10] who tells us that early in the reign of Alexander Jannaeus (103–76 B.C.) Ptolemy Lathyrus (117–81 B.C.) vainly endeavored to take the city about the year 100 B.C. At the time the "old citadel of Ṣippori" must already have existed (see pp. 22–23, below).

Under Gabinius (57–55 B.C.) one of the five sanhedrins (high courts) was assigned to Sepphoris (55 B.C.),[11] and it retained its seat there till the days of Vespasian, who abolished it after his occupation of the place early in the Great Revolt. The city did not resist Herod, although it had earlier sided with his Hasmonean rival, Antigonus.[12] After the death of Herod disturbances were renewed; the city was taken by Varus, who sacked it and sold its inhabitants as slaves.[13]

However, the economic importance of the place was such that shortly after its destruction it was newly rebuilt by Herod's son and successor in Galilee, Herod Antipas, who, aping the hellenizing efforts of his father, granted the reconstructed city a large measure of autonomy, and made it his capital.[14] Though the city remained wholly Jewish—witness the survival of the sanhedrin—the sack of the city by Varus is supposed to have so much impressed the new inhabitants that they henceforth kept true to the Roman conquerors and during the great revolt sided with the Romanophile party (see also pp. 23–24, below).[15]

[10] Josephus, *Ant. Jud.* XIII, 12, 5. [11] *Ibid.*, XIV, 5, 4; *Bel. Jud.* I, 8, 5.

[12] *Ant. Jud.* XIV, 15, 4; *Bel. Jud.* I, 16, 2.

[13] *Ant. Jud.* XVII, 10, 9; *Bel. Jud.* II, 5, 1.

[14] *Ant. Jud.* XVIII, 2, 1. As to the date of the rebuilding there are differences of opinion; some think that this took place immediately upon Herod Antipas' accession to the throne in Galilee (so Klein, *Various Articles*, p. 52); others fix it at 2 B.C. (so Otto, *Herodus* [1914], p. 182, quoted from Dalman, *Orte und Wege*[3], p. 86. I owe this last reference to the courtesy of Professor Klein, in his letter dated November 15, 1934). One really should assume that the refortification and the reconstruction of the city occupied a certain number of years; it started after the sack of Varus, hence probably a year or two after the death of Herod (the father) and continued well into the first century A.D. (say till about 8 or 10 A.D.).

[15] *Bel. Jud.* III, 2, 4; 4, 1; also *Vita* 67; 71; 74. The references cited in notes 10–15 are taken from E. Schürer, *Geschichte des jüdischen Volkes*[4], II, 209–213.

Under Felix (52–60 A.D.) the place became again the capital of Galilee for some time.

Beginning with the reign of Antoninus Pius (138–161 A.D.) and during the three following reigns the city is called on its coinage Diocaesarea. We have no literary or documentary tradition as to the cause of such a change of name, but it is surmised that the city was involved in a local revolt or disturbance during the reign of Antoninus Pius, after the quelling of which it was largely hellenized and its name changed accordingly. This hypothesis, however, seems hardly likely, since at the turn of the century the city is again a large and important Jewish center. One is tempted, therefore, to incline toward the view expressed by Dalman,[16] that the town was already named Diocaesarea at the time of its reconstruction by Herod Antipas. One need not wonder that the name began to appear on its coinage only in the reign of Antoninus Pius; it was then, we suspect, that, soon after the suppression of Jewish nationalistic tendencies after Bar-Kokeba's revolt,[17] the gentile population's influence in the town council (βουλή) grew in importance. Later on, at the end of the century, Jewish influence again became preponderant and, consequently, the name Diocaesarea was dropped forever from the coinage, though it continued in use in official circles.[18]

At the beginning of the third century A.D. the city became the seat of Rabbi Juda the Nâsî' (Juda I), the spiritual and secular head of Jewry, who lived there seventeen years and died there.[19] In his day the central sanhedrin was moved

[16] Dalman, *op. cit.*, p. 71, note 5 (quoted from Klein, *op. cit.*, p. 55, note 6).

[17] See the detailed stories of the persecution listed by Klein, *op. cit.*, pp. 56–57, and notes 8–11 (p. 56) and note 1 (p. 57).

[18] Thus it is exclusively referred to as Diocaesarea by Eusebius in his *Onomasticon*. For further literature on the subject see Schürer, *op. cit.*, II, 213, and notes 506–507.

[19] *Gen. Rab.* 96; *Bab. Tal.*, *Ketûb.* 103b. According to these sources, though he died in Sepphoris, he was buried in Bêt-Ša'araim. However, in the Middle Ages his tomb used to be pointed out at Sepphoris (A. M. Lunz, *Yerûšâlaim*, I, 99, quoting Estôri Haffarḥi). Dr. Sukenik has recently uncovered a tomb in the immediate vicinity of Sepphoris (on the northwest slope of the village hill), which seems to be the tomb, shown to medieval travelers as that of Rabbi Yehudah the Nâsî. Some graffiti recording names of visitors to the tomb support this conjecture (see *Tarbis*, 3 [1932], 107–109).

to Sepphoris and remained there for a long time.[20] Even after its removal to Tiberias a large Rabbinical school continued to be maintained in the town.[21]

With the spread of Christianity a large Christian community appears in Sepphoris, which was supposed to have been the residence of Joachim and Anna, the parents of Mary the mother of Jesus. A certain Josephus (apparently the same as Justus mentioned in various sources of the period),[22] a renegade Jew, was appointed governor of the place early in the fourth century A.D. He celebrated his appointment by building a Christian church in the place. This seems to have incensed local Jewry. A disturbance followed. It was pacified by Aracsinus in the reign of Gallus (351 A.D.), who burned the city. Thereafter its economic importance was on the wane.[23]

In the sixth century A.D. it was a seat of a bishopric. Its bishops took part in two ecclesiastical councils during the century. The town played a part in the Crusades, especially in the wars with Saladin, which ended in the crushing defeat inflicted on the Crusaders at the battle of Qarnê-Ḥittîn. In the eighteenth century A.D. it was one of the strongholds of the local potentate Ẓâhir^{u}-l-ʿUmar. The French army under one of Napoleon's generals camped in the vicinity, at the springs southwest of the village. The modern village is one of the largest and most unruly in Palestine.

THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT AT SEPPHORIS

Written contemporary documents, as well as archaeological surface exploration, seem to indicate that the country round Sepphoris, that is, the hilly districts of the western part of lower Galilee, had not been inhabited—or at least was very thinly populated—before the Hellenistic period.

[20] Klein, *op. cit.*, p. 59, and references given there.

[21] *Jer. Tal., Hagg.* 77a; *Jer. Tal., Ta'an.* 66c.

[22] Klein, *op. cit.*, p. 60; also Reland *Palästina und Syrien*, II, 1001.

[23] On the economic importance of the city, its synagogues, markets, public buildings, scholars, and communities of foreign Jews, see in detail A. Büchler, *The Political and the Social Leaders of the Jewish Community of Sepphoris in the Second and Third Centuries* (London, 1909); Klein, *op cit.*; and אוצר־ישראל (encyclopaedia—*'Oṣar Yisrâ'êl*), s.v. צפורי, which lists practically all allusions to Sepphoris in Jewish post-Biblical literature.

This would agree with the bulk of evidence about the site. However, these two types of evidence (the silence of the pre-Hellenistic written documents and the absence—or at least the unrecorded presence—of early remains on the surface) have a trick of proving rather deceptive once actual excavations are started.

Sepphoris, like all large and important sites that have been extensively built over in the Hellenistic and Romano-Byzantine periods, shows practically no stratification.[24] At least the citadel hilltop and parts of the northern slope to which the excavations were limited bear no architectural remains earlier than the first century A.D. Whatever may have existed here—and there are definite indications that prior remains were present—had been leveled off about this period, probably at the time of the rebuilding undertaken by Herod Antipas early in his reign.

A cistern (No. 8)[25] on the very summit of the hill shows definite traces of having been dug as a rock-cut tomb before the first century A.D. Apart from slightly damaged cooking pots, water jars, and drinking vessels, all showing a very uniform date, Hellenistic–first century A.D., this cistern contained objects that, though totally out of place in a water cistern, form a very consistent lot if viewed as a group of objects constituting the funerary equipment of a woman. These include a bronze mirror, a bronze earring, some beads, and shells of various kinds.

When one works on this hypothesis the history of the cistern becomes quite intelligible. First excavated for the disposal of the dead, it was later turned into a water reservoir. After some time it ceased to be used as such, though it must have remained partly open for a considerable time thereafter (see p. 24).

It is comparatively easy to fix the period during which the cistern was used for water storage. The complete pieces of pottery originating from this cistern that can be dated on

[24] Similarly, the excavations at Jerusalem (Ha'ophel) and Samaria did not reveal any definite stratification.

[25] This cistern, which is quite large, has been only partly cleaned, since a large part of it runs outside the limits of the trench (S I; see Fig. 1, p. 2), in this area.

their own merit all show a consistency that fixes their range to the Hellenistic and the first century A.D.[26] It is also important to note that these pieces are either pans or cooking pots (kitchen utensils), water jars or drinking cups, all of them vessels likely to be brought to a water cistern and to be dropped or to fall into it. The fact that they were all complete or nearly so definitely proves that the cistern contained water when they were dropped into it (most probably accidentally).

Our literary records support the evidence for the *terminus ad quem*. We know that the town was sacked by Varus shortly after Herod's death (and probably before the turn of the century). Soon afterward it was rebuilt on a large scale by Herod Antipas,[27] who made it his capital. It was probably *at this time* that he brought water into the city, since later on (*c.* 17–18 A.D. [or very possibly in 26–36 A.D.; cf. *Jewish Encyc.*, under "Tiberias," and S. J. Case, *Jesus*, p. 205.[1] L.W.]) he built Tiberias and transferred his capital there. No doubt it was as a consequence of the installation of an external water supply[28] that the cisterns on the citadel hill fell into disuse as being no longer needed. [The cisterns were essential to the citadel defenses of the first century B.C. L.W.]

This external water supply may also be the reason for the sudden Romanophile feelings manifested by the inhabi-

[26] Most of these whole pieces are now in the Palestine Museum. I wish to express my indebtedness to the authorities of the museum, who allowed me to make use of the dates ascribed by them to the various pieces of pottery found during the excavations. Unless stated otherwise, all the datings of the pottery mentioned below are those assigned by the experts of the museum.

[27] See note 14, above.

[28] If this suggestion be accepted, it incidentally supplies also the date of the large waterworks extant east of the city. For a detailed description of these see pp. 14–15, above. This description makes it quite clear that no water could have been brought into the town from the nearest springs southwest of the modern village, as Professor Klein suggests (see *op. cit.*, p. 64, and note 12). Dalman's objections to this suggestion (*op. cit.*, p. 86) were quite right.

These waterworks are probably the אמה mentioned in *Babylonian Tal.*, *Erub.* 87a, and *Toseph.*, *Erub.* IX(6), 26. The round tower mentioned above on page 15 may be one of the בורגין (Burgi) alluded to in *Toseph.*, *Erub.* VI(5), 8, and *Jer. Tal.*, *Erub.* V, 1 (see Klein, *op. cit.*, p. 53 and note 6), which were built between Sepphoris and Tiberias to house Roman military patrols in this neighborhood.

tants of Sepphoris. With their cisterns unprepared and disused, they were dependent for water upon the installation, which not only took its supply outside the city, but also had its distilling and distributing apparatus some distance to the east of the town, so that it could easily be stopped by the Romans. The place would not have stood the least chance in a prolonged siege; such a siege was threatened just at the beginning of the summer.[29] It is a circumstance well worth considering in judging the sudden change in the attitude of the city toward nationalistic tendencies.[30]

To return to the cistern, that it must have remained at least partly open after its disuse is proved not only by the great accumulation of pottery sherds (late Roman and Byzantine) found in the filling, but also by nine large architectural fragments from the masonry of the theater. These prove definitely that the cistern was still open some time after the destruction of the theater.

Now arises the question as to the epoch to which belongs the tomb group mentioned above. In the objects themselves there is nothing definite that could help to fix even an approximate date for them. But it is obvious that the group must be pre-Hellenistic. Not only do the objects come from the lower part of the cistern—generally speaking—below the remains of the later periods, but one has to remember that according to post-exilic Jewish custom it would have been impossible to bury within the walls of the city. A single sherd that comes from the cistern can help in supplying a date. Among all the sherds of the Hellenistic-Byzantine periods there was only one that struck a discordant note, a fragment of a thick rim of a large jar typical of the Early Iron II ware.[31] It seems, therefore, extremely probable that the tomb group belongs to the Iron Age (perhaps Early Iron

[29] One has to remember that the preceding winter was rather droughty, as is quite clear from the statement of the *Toseph.* (*Para*, p. 637, quoted from J. Braslavsky, 'Ασαμών והר צלמין in *Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society*, II, 52, and notes 10–11).

[30] See, however, Klein, *op. cit.*, pp. 55–56, who suggests that the attitude of the city was influenced by the large number of priestly families settled there. They were Sadducean in their sympathies, strongly opposed to the Pharisees and "democrats" of Jerusalem, and largely pro-Roman in feeling.

[31] This was dated by Professor C. S. Fisher.

II). For a similar early survival among late burials compare the group of tombs found at Râmat-Râḥêl.[32]

Taking this evidence into consideration, it seems probable that cistern No. 3, which produced a small quantity of fragments of human bones, was also originally a rock-cut tomb of the pre-exilic period; it was later turned into a water cistern like No. 8. A single datable complete piece of pottery found in cistern No. 3 belongs to the early first century A.D. This cistern, however, the roof of which survived, was apparently silted up earlier than No. 8.[33] A minute examination of all sherds unearthed in the former will probably confirm this conclusion.

The archaeological evidence adduced above as to the existence of pre-Hellenistic, and probably pre-exilic, remains on the site of Sepphoris sheds new light on one of our literary documents concerning the history of the town.

A Jewish tradition reports: " . . . [A house in any of these] is accounted a dwelling house in a walled city: [a city in which are not less than] three courtyards, having each two houses, which have been encompassed by a wall since the days of Joshua the son of Nun, such as the old castle of Sepphoris, the fortress of Gush-Halab, old Jodpat. . . . "[34]

In view of the archaeological evidence mentioned above this tradition acquires strong confirmation. Of course, one need not take it too literally and allow for a genealogical chain of settlements going back to the days of the conquest and the early Judges, but it points to a definite knowledge of a pre-exilic settlement on the site of the old citadel of Sepphoris. This historical kernel of the tradition seems to have been later forgotten, for the *Babylonian Talmud* enters into a long discussion on the antecedents of Sepphoris and identifies it with a pre-exilic locality mentioned in the

[32] See קבץ ההברה העברית להקירת ארץ־ישראל ועתיקותיה (*Journal of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society*, III [1934], 15 ff. and 29 ff.).

[33] A flight of rock-cut steps leads to this deep hollow. Over the entrance was built the outer wall of the theater (see p. 8, above). Since, apart from this concealed entrance, there was no other opening except a small hole in the roof of the cistern, it seems not to have been used as a dumping place after its abandonment as a cistern. It was found only partly filled with débris.

[34] *Mišnah, Arak.* IX, 6 (H. Danby, *The Mishnah* [1933], p. 553); also *Safra* XXV, 29 and *Bab. Tal., Arak.* 32a.

Bible—Qiṭrôn: "Raqqat is Ṣippori, and why has it been named Raqqat? for it stands high on a steep bank (Aramaic: רקתא—Raqtâ) of a river. . . . Said Rabba: Is this possible? Have not we learned that Raqqat is Tiberias?[35] . . . but . . . Raqqat is Tiberias. . . . Said Ze'eirê: Qiṭron is Ṣippori, and why has it been named Ṣippori? For it stands (lit.: seats) on the summit of the mountain like a bird (Hebrew: צפור—Ṣippôr). And is Qiṭron Ṣippori? Is not Qiṭron in the territory apportioned to Zebulun?"[36] Finally it is agreed that Sepphoris represents the site of Qiṭron. This identification, however, is impossible on several grounds.[37] It is quite obvious that the later scholars merely sought to justify the early tradition, which assigned the "old citadel of Ṣippori" to the days of the conquest and looked for a plausible settlement mentioned in the Bible with which they could associate it.

One can definitely conclude, then, that the site or its immediate neighborhood[38] was inhabited in the pre-exilic period, probably in the reigns of the later kings of Israel (EI II).

LATER SETTLEMENTS AND THEIR REMAINS

There is no record of what happened to this early settlement. One does not know whether or not the occupation was continuous. As mentioned above, the first allusion to the place in historical records is in the reign of Alexander Jannaeus, *c.* 100 B.C.

The excavations, which were conducted in two extensive plots on the summit of the hill and down its northern slope (see Fig. I, p. 1), have revealed no architectural remains earlier than the first century A.D., though traces of the Hellenistic period were abundant.

In addition to whole vessels of the Hellenistic period

[35] This tradition seems to be correct and is accepted by most authorities on the historical topography of Palestine.

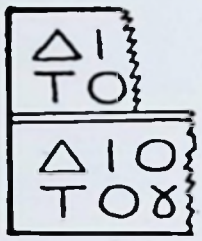
[36] *Bab. Tal.*, *Megillah* 6a.

[37] Thus, e.g., a rabbinical scholar of the second century A.D. is known as Rabbi Shim'ôn of Qiṭrôn; see Klein, *op. cit.*, p. 47 and note 2. Klein decides that Qiṭrôn was a village in the neighborhood of Sepphoris, but Albright (*Cont. Hist. Geog. of Pales.*, p. 26) suggests Tell-Qudraneh as the possible site of Qiṭrôn (quoted from J. Garstang, *Joshua and Judges*, p. 391, s.v. Kitron).

[38] For cemeteries of the Middle Bronze and Late Bronze periods not connected with definite settlements, but serving the needs of a seminomadic population, see Albright, *The Archaeology of Palestine and the Bible*, p. 132.

found in the cisterns,[39] there was a quantity of sherds of the period, very conspicuous among which was a large group of sherds of locally imitated sigillata ware[40] incised with various patterns. These were semilustrous, red and darkish brown.[41]

Two more Hellenistic antiquities are worthy of mention. One is a fragment of a stamped Rhodian jar handle; the other, a fragment from the rim of a mortuary urn, is impressed with a double stamp reading: "belonging to Dio[do?]tos." The exact relation of the name is not entirely certain, but it is probably that of the potter; almost certainly not the name of the owner; cf. *Hesperia*, III, 3, p. 256 (K. 151). This fragment was recovered from a deep shaft sunk at the northwest corner of the Crusaders' citadel on the summit of the hill.



Furthermore, in the masonry of the citadel (?) built by Herod Antipas[42] were embodied here and there slightly larger blocks of drafted stones very typical of the Hasmonean and Herodian buildings in the country. These, probably, represent the remains of the "old citadel [Danby translates 'castle'—כוצר] of Ṣippori,"[43] built, no doubt, by the early Hasmoneans, hardly by Herod,[44] who would not have been likely to fortify a city which sided with his Hasmonean opponent (Antigonus). [Since, however, the city did not resist Herod (see p. 19) and since he also stored there a large amount of war equipment (cf. Case, *op. cit.*, p. 203), some rather definite work of fortification of the place by Herod seems not unlikely. L.W.]

The earliest remains actually unearthed during the excavations on the summit are represented by two buildings.

[39] Hellenistic ware was found in cisterns Nos. 3 and 8 and also in cistern No. 1 inside the theater corridor, which ran round the tiers of seats on top. The dating of the sherds recovered from cistern No. 1 is the author's.

[40] The most recent work on terra sigillata and other Hellenistic-Roman wares is that by Frederick O. Waagé, "The Roman and Byzantine Pottery," *Hesperia*, 2 (1933), 279–328. He discusses the material found in the Athenian agora and that from Antioch on the Orontes.

[41] A group of six such sherds is now in the Palestine Museum, where they have been dated by the authorities of the museum (see note 26, above).

[42] See p. 28, below.

[43] See pp. 3–4, above.

[44] Though Klein, *op. cit.*, p. 52, thinks that it may have been built by Herod.

One should begin with the landmark still conspicuously standing out and visible for miles around, the "citadel" building, now used as the village school. It has been described in detail in the architectural report.[45] As is stated there, the lowest courses and the foundations of the fort apparently belong to the time of the Crusaders.[46] In their days the old fort may have been so completely ruined as not to have been visible any longer above ground. At any rate they built their foundations on rock, hacking away the remains of earlier walls. The latter were exposed only along the eastern wall of the Crusaders' fort. Here was laid bare a medium-sized outer wall running almost parallel to the eastern wall of the Crusaders' fort; the building that this wall enclosed was longer and, unless it was situated more to the east, also wider than the existing fort. Four thinner partition walls, running on the west of the outer wall at right angles to it, divide the space inside into five small rooms. These ruins certainly represent part of an earlier citadel. Since we have no knowledge of any extensive building operations in the place between the time of Herod Antipas and the Crusades, one is justified in assigning these remains to the reign of this king. The date seems to be further confirmed by a terra cotta lamp of the Augustan period found near the foundations of the northern wall of Room 2 of this building.[47] The building seems to have held some rooms that were intended as living quarters, possibly part of the palace of Herod Antipas, since inside these rooms was found a large quantity of fragments of white stucco painted with designs of red pomegranates and green leaves. The colors were very fresh.[48]

The area immediately east of this building seems to have

[45] See pp. 2–4, above.

[46] See p. 3, above. It is also true that the monumental work on the Crusaders' buildings in Palestine and Syria does not mention any such citadel at Sepphoris; of the Crusaders' buildings there only the church of St. Joachim and St. Anna is mentioned (see C. Enlart, *Les Monuments des croisés dans le royaume de Jérusalem*, II, 349–351), but the style of the lower courses of masonry and the decoration of the tympanum of the door are undoubted testimony to the period of the building.

[47] This dating is the author's.

[48] Similarly painted stucco fragments were also found in trench S II on the top of the northwest slope of the citadel hill, at a depth of some 2.5 m. below the present surface of the ground.

been an open space (a courtyard or a public square leading to the theater?). In it were found, in addition to the cisterns, remains of a double oven, excavated in the rock, which was still partly filled with ashes. The cisterns were probably already disused in the early first century, but the oven may still have been in use.

To the early part of this period of occupation belong two fragments of Arretine ware (early first century A.D.) found among the broken sherds in cistern No. 8: one a part of a medium-sized bowl; the other a part of a drinking cup with one handle. Both are of fine red, lustrous ware decorated in relief on the outside.[49] Some of the coins found all over this site also belong to this period.

The second building, which was probably erected by Herod Antipas at the time when he rebuilt Sepphoris as a capital fit for his residence, was the theater, fully described in the architectural report.[50] There is no other period in the history of the town when the erection of a similar building was likely, whereas Herod Antipas tried, no doubt, to ape, on his own small scale, the large program of public buildings initiated by his father. Hasmonean coins, especially those of Alexander Jannaeus, found in the débris just above the floor of the orchestra make this hypothesis all the more plausible.[51]

[49] The larger of these fragments is now in the Palestine Museum.

[50] See pp. 6–12, above.

[51] [The presence of coins of Alexander Jannaeus near the floor of the theater deserves further comment. That the theater was in existence in the reign of Herod Antipas there can scarcely be a doubt. However, there are several considerations that favor his father as the original builder of the theater. The facts that the city did not resist Herod, and that he later made it a military depot, and very possibly built a palace there (cf. Josephus, *Bel. Jud.* I, 16, 2; II, 4, 1; Case, *Jesus*, p. 203), and also that Herod had the reputation of being a theater builder (Josephus, *Ant. Jud.* XV, 8, 1) are all favorable to his candidacy. If this proves to be correct, it is highly probable that Herod Antipas enlarged and glorified the structure. The evidence of an earlier phase of wooden floor beams beneath the theater stage (see "Architecture and Topography," p. 11) favors such an hypothesis. Two things emerge as very certain. First, it is scarcely possible under the circumstances to place the theater later than Herod Antipas. Second, it is equally impossible to think of locating it earlier than Herod the Great, since no Hasmonean Jew could be conceived of as builder of a theater. The coins of Alexander Jannaeus found in the theater pit may thus be explained as among the lowest débris excavated when the theater was built, and hence among the first to be washed into it when it fell into ruin. This débris that must have been washed down into the theater had a maximum depth of about twenty feet. L.W.]

Since cistern No. 8, which was still partly open at the time of the destruction of the theater,[52] contains a large amount of Byzantine, but not later, sherds, one must conclude that, at the latest, the theater was destroyed early in the Byzantine period. A confirmation of this suggestion may be seen in a few badly ruined walls found over the lowest tiers of seats at a great depth from the present surface of the ground (not much above the seats). The construction of the latter somewhat resembles that of the later phase of the rooms in trench S II.[53] These rooms seem to belong to the fourth–sixth centuries A.D. It follows, therefore, that the theater was likely to have been destroyed some time during the first half of the fourth century A.D., perhaps during the sack of the city under Gallus (351 A.D.).

A human touch was added to the impressive remains of the theater by the finding of a whole decorated bone hairpin and a fragment of a thin gold-sheet chain, in different places near the entrances to the vomitoria. One can almost visualize the despair of the ladies of the period who chanced to lose part of their jewelry in the surging crowd as it milled around the entrances while going into or coming out of the theater.

Some traces of stratification were found in the few odd rooms that came to light in the long and narrow continuation of the trench S I south of the fort. The time at the disposal of the expedition did not allow a thorough exploration (down to bedrock) of this part of the trench; the work will be finished when the excavations are resumed. However, in one room (Room 10) were uncovered three successive mosaic floors. It is worth mentioning that the remains of the lowest were found greatly disturbed and large sections of it were lying upside down. This may have been done by the artisans who laid the second mosaic, though it is difficult to imagine for what purpose, unless they were treasure hunting. The second mosaic was laid some 20 cm. above the lowest one, and was composed of small, delicate black tesserae (basalt?).

[52] In it were found at various depths (nearer the top of the cistern) nine large architectural fragments belonging to the masonry of the theater. See p. 4, above.

[53] See p. 32, below.

With the lowest mosaic or, more probably, with the second, were associated signs of some disaster. The southern part of this room and the whole adjoining room on the east were full of ashes, indicating a conflagration on a larger scale (these were not ashes of any ordinary household fires). On a level with the ashes were found a human skull, a sacrum, and a thigh bone and near by a large iron pickaxe (none of these finds exhibited any signs of having been charred). Should one associate these remains with a violent death brought about by the pickaxe? That the fire was not merely local to that part of a house is suggested by a streak of burned remains, found a good distance to the north of this room (Room 10), near the theater, in the débris immediately south of it. The streak was some 8–10 cm. thick and about 1 m. below the modern surface of the ground. Above this streak was uncovered a fragment of a rough wall, with a short length of an artificial water channel running over the wall. One is rather inclined to associate the burning with the sack of the city under Gallus in 351 A.D.

The third and uppermost mosaic floor in Room 10 consists of plain, large, almost square tesserae of yellowish limestone typical of the Byzantine house in Palestine. One may assume, therefore, that this latest phase dates to the fourth–sixth centuries A.D. After this date the summit seems to have been abandoned until the Crusaders built their fort. This, in its turn, was also ruined, apparently soon after the Crusades, and remained deserted until the eighteenth century A.D., when the fort was rebuilt, probably by Ẓâhir^{u}-l-ʿUmar. To this period should also be ascribed the ruins of a crude fortification wall built round the edges of the more or less flat area on the summit (Pl. II, Fig. 1, of preceding article). This wall was uncovered in trench S I, near its top part. It seems to be connected with parts of a similar wall to be seen above ground on the eastern limit of the school grounds.

The trench opened in the northwest corner of the summit (S II) revealed remains of a large building, a part of which was wholly cleared down to bedrock. The main part of the building is a tripartite basilica, consisting of a central nave and two parallel narrow aisles all running from west to

east. These are preceded on the west by an elongated narthex (?) and surrounded on the north and the south by several small rooms.[54] It has been suggested that the building was merely a large villa; but the presence of the basilica and an apse in the eastern wall, coupled with a rock-cut baptismal font (?), indicates a church rather than a lay building (see "Architecture and Topography," pp. 4–6). The rooms to the south and the north may have been occupied by the clergy in attendance (and one may consider the entire building a monastery).[55]

These outer rooms were not very large. Many bear traces of plaster on the walls; some are even whitewashed, but there are no indications of painted decorations (even in other contemporary rooms). This may be due merely to the fact that the people were too poor to afford such decorations; on the other hand, it is possible that painted mural decorations went out of use in the Christian–Byzantine period. Especially small were the service rooms. Several of these had rock-cut caverns or holes underneath their floors. In many cases these were doubtless intended to serve as water cisterns. They were rendered impervious to water by a thick layer of coarse plaster applied to the floor and the walls. It was done in order to prevent the accumulated water from percolating and seeping away through the porous limestone rock. Nearly all these underground cisterns had rock-cut steps leading down into them; the steps were there to facilitate the approach to the water when it was low and also to permit the cleaning of the cisterns before the start of the rainy season.[56] In several cases, where the rock-roof either collapsed or was considered not safe enough, the cisterns were vaulted over with stone masonry consisting of parallel courses of wedge-shaped

[54] For a detailed description see pp. 4–6, above.

[55] [The season's work was obliged to close before all the rooms adjoining the basilica could be cleared, and hence the ground plan of the whole complex is incomplete and cannot be used for exact comparisons. Nevertheless, an examination of the ground plan of Syrian churches and monasteries from the fourth to the sixth centuries A.D. reveals striking analogies (cf. H. C. Butler, *Early Churches in Syria* [1929], pp. 18, 46, 86), and strongly suggests that our basilica was very probably part of a larger monastic building. L.W.]

[56] Cisterns below houses are still in use in modern Arab houses. See T. Canaan, *The Palestinian Arab House.*

voussoir stones evenly rounded on the top and on the base, with small pebbles and sherds inserted in the interstices between the blocks. Of the two observed examples (one in S I and the other in S II) one was definitely built of sandstone blocks. Other rock-cut hollows under the rooms were apparently used as storage cellars.[57] Such seems to have been the use of a hollow, No. 15, under Room 28 in the "church" complex. From this cellar there were recovered a large number of small household objects (Pl. I, Fig. 2), including a group of bone hairpins, one with a bronze-sheet head, a bone kohl stick, two bone ointment spoons, and a bone needle.[58] It also produced several whole pots and a pottery censer (?), with red wash over buff ware and with a round and shallow pan and a long, flat handle. From various rooms of the same building came a pair of plain glass bangles, bone hairpins, a bone knife handle, a medium-sized shallow basalt basin on three legs and a central support (Pl. I, Fig. 1), probably intended to hold a water jar, a bronze key ring, fragments of a carved ivory (?) plaque representing an athlete, and a conical "pawn" of green glass (possibly a weight).

The pottery and the majority of the decipherable coins from this building belong to the Byzantine period (fourth century A.D. and later), so that the standing ruins of this complex seem to belong to the latest occupation of the summit.[59] The building, however, shows definite traces of an earlier phase.[60] This may be contemporaneous with the second or even the first period of occupation in Room 10,[61] for

[57] Such cellars were a quite common feature of the Hellenistic and Roman house in the Near East. Cf., e.g., A. E. R. Boak and E. E. Petersen, *Karanis: Topographical and Architectural Report of Excavations during the Seasons 1924–28* (Ann Arbor, 1931), p. 10 and Plans III A–B (sections); B. P. Grenfell, S. Hunt, and D. G. Hogarth, *Fayoum Towns and Their Papyri* (London, 1900), p. 39; and S. Yeivin, *Domestic Architecture in Fayyûm Villages of the Roman Period*, Chap. IV (to be published soon).

[58] Though this lot of objects also constitutes a perfect group of funerary equipment (see p. 22, above), it is difficult to believe that this hollow was originally a tomb, since the objects in themselves are largely of late types, and we have already seen that the late custom absolutely forbids burials within the limits of the inhabited city.

[59] Contemporaneous with the top layer of occupation in Room 10; see p. 00, above.

[60] See pp. 4–5, above. [61] See p. 30, above.

in Room 30 there were sherds of ware imitating the terra sigillata products of the first century A.D., while in the area west of Room 28 was found a pot dated by the authorities of the Palestine Museum in the first–second centuries A.D.

One can also hazard a guess at the date of the destruction of this building. The architectural remains (shafts and capitals of the columns, parts of the masonry, and the like) all seem to be fallen in one line running east–west. Now a similar state of things was found by Dr. Sukenik in the synagogue at Bêt-'Alphâ. From this fact he very shrewdly inferred that the synagogue seems to have been ruined during one of the twenty earthquakes that shook this part of Palestine during the sixth century A.D.[62] Is it not probable that one of these also caused the destruction of the latest layer of occupation on the summit of the hill at Sepphoris? It was after this, apparently, that the place began to dwindle and to lose all its importance.

Among other finds of the season the following are worthy of mention: some bone spindle whorls, glass-paste insets for rings, imitating precious or semiprecious stones, a gold earring in the shape of a small oval shield supported on the back by a wire loop hook, some bronze and iron finger rings, bronze bracelets, loaf-shaped round bone or ivory "pawns," some bone dice, a single iron arrowhead, iron and lead models of axe heads, a bronze staple for fixing broken pottery, toggles, stoppers, and weights.

[62] See E. L. Sukenik, *The Ancient Synagogue of Bêt-Alphâ*, p. 58.

PLATE I

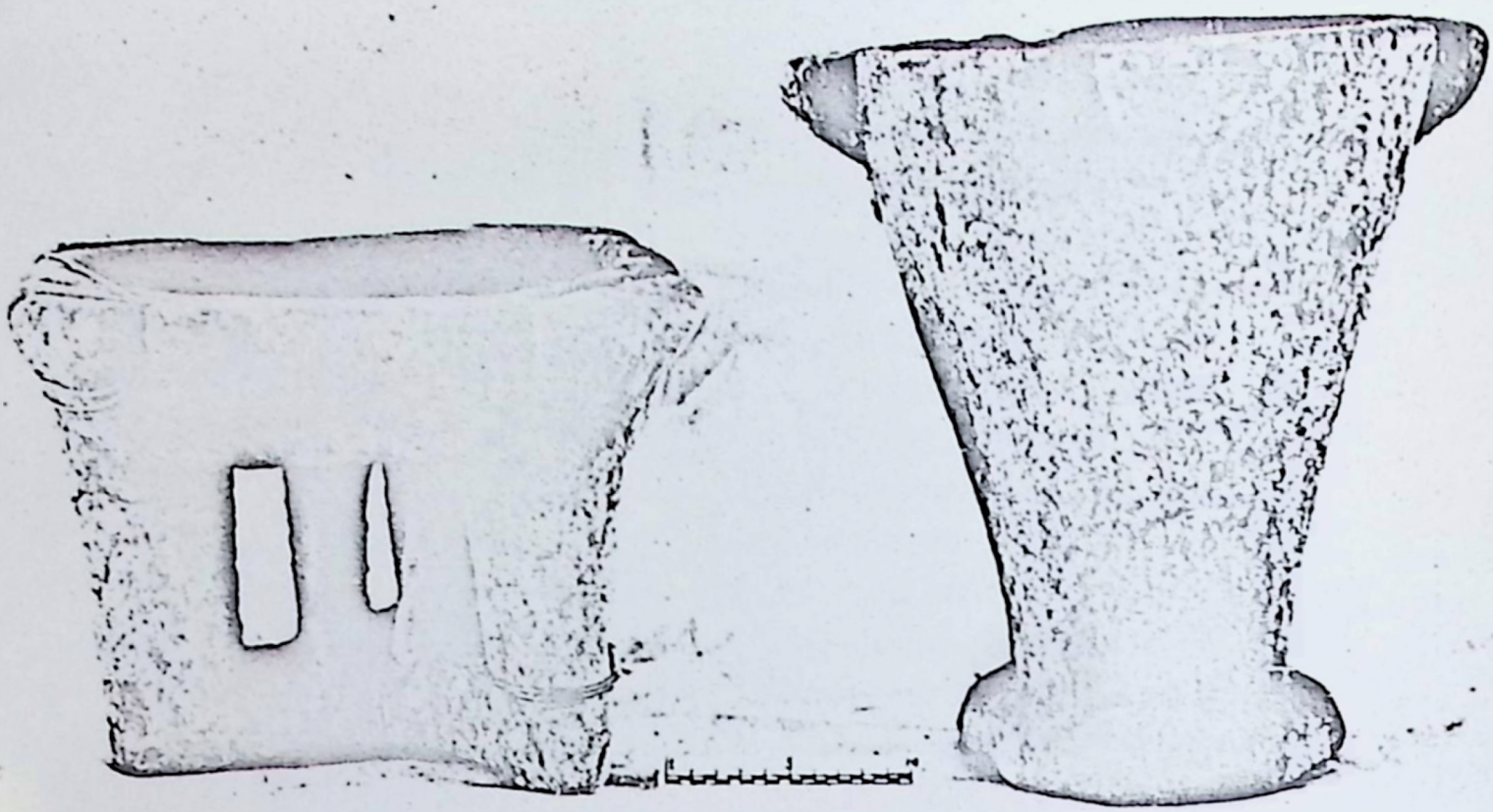


FIG. 1. Basalt mortar and shallow dish with tripod support

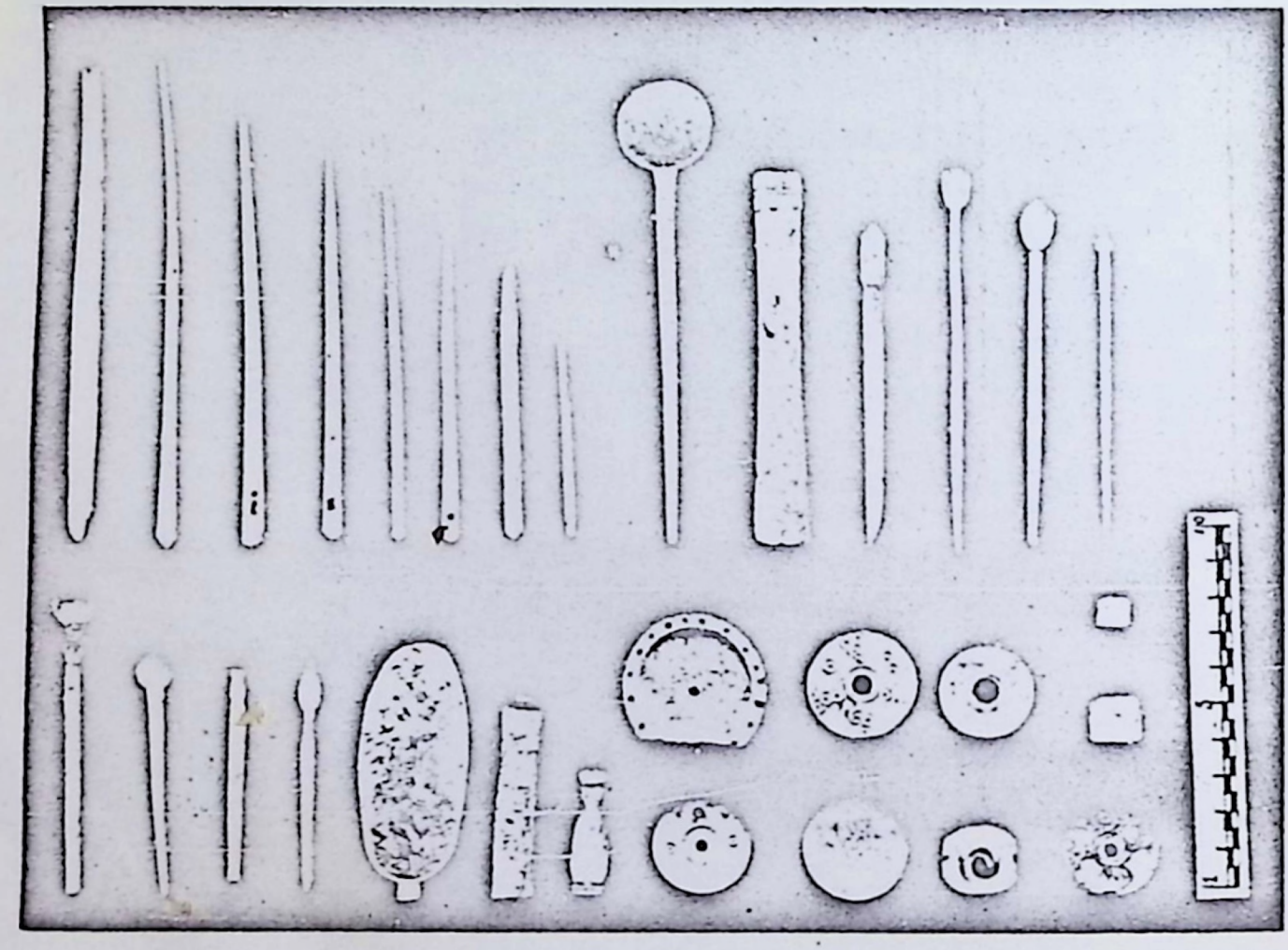


FIG. 2. Small household objects of bone, including kohl sticks, buttons, ointment spoon, spatulas, needles, and hairpins

in Room 30 there were sherds of ware imitating the terra sigillata products of the first century A.D., while in the area west of Room 28 was found a pot dated by the authorities of the Palestine Museum in the first–second centuries A.D.

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[62] See E. L. Sukenik, *The Ancient Synagogue of Bêt-Alphâ*, p. 58.

PLATE I

FIG. 1. Basalt mortar and shallow dish with tripod support

FIG. 2. Small household objects of bone, including kohl sticks, buttons, ointment spoon, spatulas, needles, and hairpins

III. CATALOGUE OF THE COINS

By Catharine S. Bunnell

INTRODUCTION

The coins in this catalogue represent only those from Sepphoris which were found in definite provenances. They were cleaned by the electrolytic process, which was followed by brushing. The works consulted for their identification were limited to the following standard texts:

For the Seleucid coinage:

E. Babelon, *Les Rois de Syrie d'Arménie et de Commagène.* Paris, 1890.
Percy Gardner, *The Seleucid Kings of Syria, British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins.* London, 1878.

For coinages of local governments, Roman procurators, the Roman Empire, provinces, and colonies:

Henry Cohen, *Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain.* Second edition, Paris.
F. de Saulcy, *Numismatique de la Terre Sainte.* Paris, 1874.
J. C. Egbert, *Introduction to the Study of Latin Inscriptions.* New York, 1896.
G. F. Hill, *Greek Coins of Palestine, British Museum Catalogue.* London, 1914.
G. F. Hill, *Greek Coins of Phoenicia, British Museum Catalogue.* London, 1910.
W. W. Wroth, *Greek Coins of Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria, British Museum Catalogue.* London, 1899.

For the Byzantine coinage:

J. Sabatier, *Description général des monnaies byzantines* (in two volumes). Paris, 1862.
W. W. Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins* (in two volumes), *British Museum Catalogue.* London, 1908.

For the Arab coinage:

S. Lane-Poole, *Oriental Coins,* Vols. I–II, and *Additions to Vols. I–IV, British Museum Catalogue.* London, 1875, 1890.

So far as completed, the reading and the identification of Jewish and Arab coins were kindly undertaken by Professor Leroy Waterman. Dr. R. H. McDowell has been of great

help in guiding the preparation of the material and the report. I also acknowledge the assistance of Mr. Charles P. Spicer, Jr., who aided in the cleaning, and weighed and measured each piece.

Unless otherwise stated, the coins are of bronze. So far as its condition allowed, each piece has been measured in millimeters to the nearest tenth and weighed in grams to the nearest hundredth. Wherever the center axis of the reverse type of a coin in the catalogue varies from that of the obverse, an arrow has been employed to indicate the degree of variation. The letter before each serial number designates the general class of the coin. The following table explains the value of the characters:

A. Seleucid, Nos. 1–4
B. Hasmonaean Dynasty, Nos. 5–17
C. Herodian Dynasty, Nos. 18–19
D. Period of the Second Revolt, No. 20
E. Autonomous Cities, Nos. 21–40
F. Roman Procurators, No. 41
G. Roman Imperial, Provincial and Colonial, Nos. 42–219
H. Byzantine, Nos. 376–386
J. Arab, Nos. 387–390

The notes at the end of the catalogue concern coins that are irregular. The plates that appear have been selected with two views in mind. Coins which are especially unusual and which vary from those published in the works consulted have been photographed.

Inasmuch as the coins had to be returned to Palestine immediately on the completion of the study, the revision of this catalogue has been made without the first-hand material. This fact has given rise to various difficulties which it has not been possible to solve with entire satisfaction.

The original manuscript of the coin catalogue contained a number of coins which were in a very obscure condition and which it seemed best to omit from the published report. However, the serial numbers employed have been retained, and the omission of certain groups has resulted in apparent breaks in the sequence. See especially page 40.

A. SELEUCID

Seleucus IV, 187–175 B.C.

A 1 (138).* 21.4 mm. 10.10 gr. Serrated edge.

Obv. Head of Apollo r., laureate; hair drawn into knot at back; obscure symbol mostly off flan; border of dots; hole.

Rev. Apollo nude standing l., l. arm resting on a tripod; arrow in r. hand; legend on l. and r. reading vertically; two monograms on l.; hole.

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ

ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ

Plate I

Babelon, p. 63, Nos. 479–491.

Antiochus IV, 175–164 B.C.

A 2 (739). 13.2 mm. 2.04 gr. Serrated edge.

Obv. Head of Antiochus IV r., radiate; partly off flan.

Rev. Female figure standing facing front wearing chiton and veil; in r. hand long scepter; l. arm at side; legend at r. and l. reading vertically.

ΒΑΣΙΛ[ΕΩΣ]

ΑΝΤ[ΙΟΧΟΥ]

Plate I

Babelon, p. 74, Nos. 572–574.

Demetrius I, 162–150 B.C.

A 3 (746). 19.2 mm. 5.91 gr.

Obv. Head of Demetrius I r., diademed (?); border of dots; partly off flan.

Rev. Prow of galley r.; legend and date in four lines running horizontally, three above, one below.

[ΒΑΣΙΛΕ]ΩΣ

[Δ]ΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ

]ΝΡ

ΤΥΡΙΩΝ

Plate I

Babelon, p. 98, Nos. 770–779, and Gardner, p. 48, Nos. 43–48. See also p. 78, note A 3.

* The numbers in parentheses are the excavation register numbers.

Alexander Bala, 150–145 B.C.

A 4 (588). 19.4 mm. 4.72 gr.

Obv. Head of Alexander r., diademed.
Plate I

Rev. Zeus standing facing front, head turned l.; r. hand extended holding obscure object (crown?); legend completely worn off.

Cf. Babelon, p. 116, Nos. 909–911, and Pl. XVIII, No. 14. Also see p. 78, note A 4.

B. HASMONAEAN DYNASTY

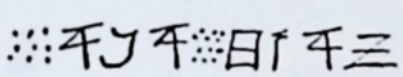
John Hyrcanus I, 135–104 B.C.

Obv. Laurel wreath tied at bottom; legend within.

יהוחנן הכהן הגדל והכרחי הוים

Rev. Two cornuacopiae crossed, filleted; between them a poppy head; border of dots.
Plate I

B 5 (73). 15.3 mm. 2.15 gr.
Hill, *Palestine*, p. 193, No. 37.



B 6 (51). 14.7 mm. 2.31 gr.
Hill, *Palestine*, p. 192, No. 31.

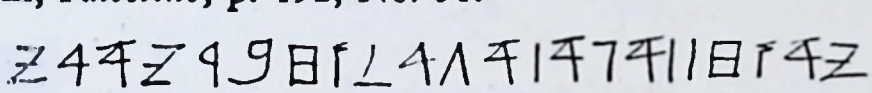


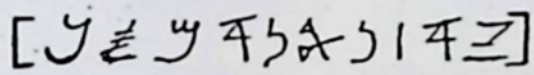
Plate I

Alexander Jannaeus, 103–76 B.C.

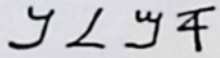
Obv. Anchor with two crosspieces; circular legend.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

Rev. Wheel of eight raylike spokes; letters of legend between spokes.
יהנתן המלך

B 7 (67). 13.2 mm. 1.08 gr.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΑΛ[ΕΞ]ΑΝΔΡΟΥ
Plate I
Hill, *Palestine*, p. 207, No. 61.

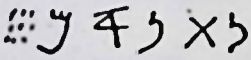


B 8 (238). 16.2 mm. 3.65 gr.
[ΒΑΣΙΛΕ]ΩΣΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ



B 9 (729). 16.6 mm. 2.58 gr.
ΒΑΣ[ΙΛΕ]ΩΣΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
Plate I
Hill, *Palestine*, p. 207, No. 64.

(Two ribbons attached to felloe)



B 10 (728). 15.6 mm. 1.99 gr.
[ΒΑΣΙΛΕ]ΩΣ[ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ] (Legend obscure)
Plate I

B 11 (161). 15.0 mm. 1.45 gr. Hole.
(Legend obscure) (Legend obscure)
Hill, *Palestine*, pp. 207–209, Nos. 61–88.

B 12 (8). 14.0 mm. 0.77 gr. (broken)
(Legend obscure) (Legend obscure)

Imitations of Alexander Jannaeus

Obv. Anchor within broad circle; outside, circular legend.
(ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ)

Rev. Wheel of eight raylike spokes, the rim being a circle of dots; legend outside, illegible.

Plate I

B 13 (704). 14.1 mm. 0.86 gr.
(Legend off flan)
Hill, *Palestine*, p. 210–211.

B 14 (271). 12.9 x 10.4 mm. 0.79 gr.

C. HERODIAN DYNASTY

Herod I, 37–4 B.C.

C18 (281).* 15.4 mm. 2.27 gr.

Obv. Anchor with double crossbar and ring; circular legend; border of dots.
ΒΑΣΙ ΗΡΩ

Rev. Two cornuacopiae crossed, filleted; border of dots.

Plate I
Hill, *Palestine*, p. 224, Nos. 40–56.

Herod Agrippa, 37–44 A.D.

C 19 (230). 16.9 mm. 1.95 gr.

Obv. Umbrella with fringe; circular legend beginning above on r.
[ΒΑΣ]ΙΛΕ[ΩΣΑΓΡ]ΙΠΑ

Rev. Three ears of barley issuing from between two leaves; date on l. and r. (42–43 A.D.)
L [ϛ]

Plate I

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 236, Nos. 1–19.

* The break in the sequence is explained on page 36. See also the note on page 74.

D. PERIOD OF FIRST REVOLT

Second year

D 20 (106). 17.4 mm. 2.29 gr. (margins slightly clipped)

Obv. Narrow-necked amphora with ↓ fluted belly and small curved handles; circular legend.

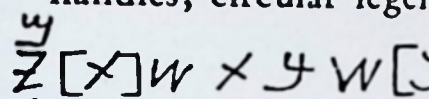


Plate I

Rev. Cut vine branch with one leaf and one tendril; legend on l. and r.

שומרון

Plate I

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 272, No. 26.

E. AUTONOMOUS

Ascalon

E 21 (708). 16.4 mm. 4.31 gr.

Obv. Head of Tyche r., veiled and turreted.

Rev. Galley, obscure; above, A C K

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 114, Nos. 67–71.

Dora (?)

E 22 (221). 21.4 mm. 10.04 gr.

Obv. Male head r., close beard.
Plate I

Rev. Figure standing facing fro. with head r.; holds in r. hand standard with crosspiece at top; obscure marking in l. field; no legend visible.

Cf. Hill, *Phoenicia*, pp. 113–115 and Pl. XIV. Also see p. 78, note E 22.

Sidon

E 23 (208). 13.6 mm. 3.39 gr.

Obv. Bust of Tyche turreted and veiled; in front aphlaston and letters; border of dots.

B

[ϟ]

Rev. Galley with one bank of oars; above, two rows of legend and below, one; border of dots; struck off flan.

ΣΙΔΩΝ Below: [Hebrew]

ΘΕΑΣ

Plate I

Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 171, Nos. 173–176.

Palmyra (?)

E 24 (142). 13.1 mm. 1.12 gr.

Obv. Obscure, possibly a head, r.

Rev. Palm tree with two bunches of fruit; border of dots; details obscure.
Plate I

See p. 78, note E 24.

Tyre

E 25 (678). 14.1 mm. 2.25 gr.

Obv. Head of Tyche r., turreted.
Plate I

Rev. Palm tree with two bunches of fruit.
Plate I

See p. 78, note E 25.

E 26 (303). 19.5 mm. 7.27 gr.

Obv. Head of Tyche r., veiled, and presumably turreted; border of dots; partly off flan.
Plate I

Rev. Galley; two (?) lines of legend above and one below; border of dots.
[ ] Below: ϒΗΖ
]ΙCΙΑ
Plate I

See page 78, note E 26.

E 27 (50). 13.7 mm. 1.52 gr.

Obv. Head of Tyche r., turreted and veiled; behind, a palm; in front, obscure object.
Plate I

Rev. Galley l., prow ending in volute; aphlaston at stern; Astarte standing l. in galley; in l. field the date ΖΙΣ (91–92 A.D.).

Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 261, Nos. 299–312. See also p. 78, note E 27.

E 28 (142). 17.2 mm. 3.94 gr.

Obv. Head of Tyche r., turreted ↗and veiled; in front, murex shell.

Rev. Galley; date and three lines of legend above; probably one below but off flan.
[ ]
ΙΕΡΑ[Σ]
ΜΗΤΡΟ[ΠΟ]
ΛΕΩΣ

Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 262, Nos. 313–330.

Obv. Head of Tyche r., turreted and veiled; border of dots; struck off flan.

Rev. Palm tree with two bunches of fruit; circular legend.

E 29 (174). 16.4 mm. 3.05 gr.

[Y ΜΗΤΡΟ]ΠΟΛΕΩΣΙΕΡΑΣ

In field: [Δ]Λ Σ (108–109 A.D.).

Hill, Phoenicia, p. 265, Nos. 340–342.

E 30 (650). 16.4 mm. 2.61 gr.

[Y ΜΗΤ]ΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ[ΙΕΡΑΣ]

Date in field: ΓΜΣ (117 (?) A.D.).

Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 266, No. 344.

E 31 (147). 16.8 mm. 2.53 gr.

Obv. As on E 28.

Rev. Obscure; legend worn away; date in field: [Γ] Λ[Σ] (107–108 A.D.).

Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 265, No. 339.

E 32 (102). 11.0 mm. 0.44 gr.

Obv. Head of Tyche r., turreted ↘and veiled.

Rev. Palm tree with two bunches of fruit; on either side of trunk a letter, probably date; illegible.

Plate I

Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 258, Nos. 275–287, or pp. 265–267.

Uncertain Autonomous

E 33 (64). 25.0 mm. 8.97 gr.

Obv. Male head r., laureate, bearded; border of dots; workmanship crude.

Plate I

Rev. Figure standing facing front, holding cornucopiae in l. arm and patera in r. hand; two rows of illegible vertical legend in r. field, two or three illegible symbols or monograms in l. field.

See p. 79, note E 33.

E 34 (46). 16.6 mm. 4.01 gr.

Obv. Head of Tyche r., turreted and veiled.

Rev. Galley; details and legend, if any, obscure.

E 35 (67). 14.6 mm. 1.04 gr.

Obv. Prow of galley.
→

Plate I

Rev. Crude wreath; inside, an anchor or a character; border of dots.

Plate I

E 36 (656). 17.0 mm. 5.01 gr.

Obv. Head of Tyche r., turreted and probably veiled.

Rev. Obscure, though possibly two cornuacopiae crossed and filleted; legend obscure if any.

R. ROMAN PROCURATORS

F 41 (355). 16.6 mm. 1.56 gr.

Obv. Two oblong hexagonal shields ↓ and two spears crossed; circular legend.
[NEP]ΩKAA[YKAICAP]

Rev. Palm tree with two bunches of fruit; above and below, legend; across field, date.
BRIT
[L IΔ]
K AI
Plate I

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 264, Nos. 21–33.

G. ROMAN IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL AND COLONIAL

G 41. Unidentified.
Plate I

Trajan, 98–117 A.D.

G 42 (676). 12.8 mm. 8.41 gr. Sepphoris.

Obv. Head of Trajan r., diademed; other details obscure.

Rev. Palm tree with two bunches of fruit; legend reading horizontally across field.
ΣEΠ ΦΩ
[PH NΩN]
Plate I

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 1, No. 5.

G 43 (714). 19.3 mm. 4.71 gr. Tiberias.

Obv. Head of Trajan r., laureate; circular legend.
AYTKAINEPT AIA
[NOCCEBTEP]
Plate I

Rev. Two cornuacopiae crossed, a palm between; legend circular; date in l. and r. field (99–100 A.D.).
TIBEPKAAY ET AΠ̅

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 7, Nos. 14–17.

G 44 (223). AR. 18.3 mm. 3.25 gr.

Obv. Bust of Trajan r., laureate; ↓ circular legend.
AYTOK[PKAIC] NEPTPA
IANC – – TEPMAAK
Plate I

Rev. Draped figure standing facing front with head turned l.; palm (or scepter) in l. hand and branch in r. hand; beneath r. hand, bird with long legs and neck; circular legend.
ΔHMA[PX] ЄΞIHYΠAT
Plate I

See p. 79, note G 44.

(Trajan ?)

G 45 (594). 14.3 mm. 1.68 gr. Tiberias?

Obv. Male bust r.; details obscure.

Rev. Possibly an anchor; legend obscure.

Cf. Hill, *Palestine*, p. 7, No. 21. See p. 79, note 9 45.

Commodus, 177–192 A.D.

G 46 (84). 19.2 mm. 3.86 gr. Neapolis.

Obv. Bust of Commodus r., laureate; draped; circular legend.
MAPA[YP] KOMMOΔΩ

Rev. Warrior standing facing front with head turned r.; l. hand resting on shield, spear in r.; circular legend.
ΦΑΝЄ[ΑC]ΠΟCYPIΠ

Plate II

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 57, No. 79. Also see p. 79, note G 46.

Septimius Severus, 193–211 A.D.

G 47 (668). 33.3 mm. 28.96 gr. Sebaste.

Obv. Bust of Septimius Severus r.; ↙ laureate, bearded; circular legend.
IMPCLSEPT[--]IVSPPTAVG

Plate II

Rev. Front of tetrastyle temple. Jupiter seated in center with Minerva standing to left and Juno to right; legend to l., r., and below.
l.: CVP r.: LCKS
In ex.: CЄBACTH

See p. 79, note G 47.

Julia Domna*

G 48 (97). 21.0 mm. 6.54 gr. Ptolemais-Ace.

Obv. Bust of Julia Domna r., head bare; circular legend.
IYLIDO MNAAVG

Rev. Tyche veiled and turreted, seated r. on rock, holding obscure object and resting r. foot on river god swimming r.; circular legend.
COL PTOL

Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 134, No. 31.

* See p. 80, note G 48.

Caracalla, 211–217 A.D.

G 49 (532). 19.8 mm. 3.91 gr.

Obv. Head of Caracalla r., laureate; circular legend.
ANTONINVSPIVSAVGGERM

Rev. The emperor on horseback holding spear, galloping r.; circular legend.
BONTPETRPXCOZIII
In ex.: OROF
Plate II

See p. 80, note G 49.

Elagabalus, 218–222 A.D.

G 50 (81). 21.1 mm. 3.53 gr. Petra.

Obv. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate; draped; circular legend, illegible.

Rev. Male figure driving two oxen r.; details obscured; legend above and in exergue.
PETAA
COLON[I]
Plate II

De Saulcy, p. 353, under Elagabalus.

Obv. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate; draped; circular legend.

Rev. Front of tetrastyle temple; a female figure standing in the center archway, holding rudder in r. hand and cornucopiae in l.; on a half column at her left, a Victory.

G 51 (496). 28.3 mm. 12.54 gr. Ptolemais-Ace.

↘ANTONINVS AVG V

Legend in exergue.
[CO]LPTO

Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 135, No. 39.

G 52 (217). 25.8 mm. 6.26 gr. Ptolemais-Ace.

↗[I]MPCAESMA[VANTONINVS-AVG]

Above, obscure legend; exergue worn and off flan.
COL [PTO]

Hill *Phoenicia*, p. 135, Nos. 37–38.

G 53 (683). 22.9 mm. 5.12 gr. Ptolemais-Ace.

Obv. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate, draped; circular legend, illegible.
Plate II

Rev. Front of hexastyle temple; draped female figure wearing kalathos headdress standing beneath center arch; in r. hand, rudder, in l., cornucopiae; to her l. on a half column, a Victory; in exergue a thunderbolt (?); legend above, obscured.
Plate II

See p. 80, note G 53.

G 54 (645). 24.9 mm. 7.85 gr. Sidon.

Obv. Head of Elagabalus r., laureate; circular legend.
ANT ONINVSPF[I]MPCAES-
MAV[R]
Plate II

Rev. Car of Astarte on two wheels showing four columns supporting roof; two palm branches emerge from the top; within, a spherical object; circular legend.
COLAYRPIA[METR]
Plate II

*Cf. Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 184, Nos. 244–259. See also p. 80, note G 54.

G 55 (640). 29.7 mm. 16.21 gr. Tyre.

Obv. Bust of Elagabalus r., laureate; draped; circular legend.
[IMPCAESMAVAN]TONINVSAVG

Rev. Astarte wearing turreted crown, short chiton, standing front; l. foot resting on prow, r. hand on trophy to her r.; to her l. on half column, a Victory; in lower field to her r., small palm tree; to her l., murex shell; circular legend.
TYRIORVM
Plate II

Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 275, No. 397.

Julia Mamaea*

G 56 (148). 19.4 mm. 2.66 gr. Bostra.

Obv. Bust of Julia Mamaea r., ↓ wearing stephane; circular legend.
IVLIAMAMAEAAVGVSTA
Plate II

Rev. Bust of Jupiter Ammon r. surmounted by globe; circular legend.
COLONIABOSTRA

Cohen, IV, 501, No. 115.

G 57 (79). 25.6 mm. 5.17 gr. Caesarea?

Obv. Bust of Julia Mamaea r., ↓ wearing stephane; circular legend.
IVLIAMAM[AEA]AVGVSTA
Plate II

Rev. Bust of Tyche l. wearing turreted crown or, possibly, kalathos headdress; circular legend, illegible.

See p. 80, note G 57.

* See p. 80, note G 56.

Alexander Severus, 222–235 A.D.

Ptolemais-Ace.

Obv. Bust of Alexander Severus r., laureate; draped; circular legend.

Rev. The emperor on horseback facing l., holding scepter in l. hand, r. arm extended; r. foreleg of horse raised over caduceus; circular legend.

G 58 (219). 21.3 mm. 1.83 gr. (broken).

[IMPCAEMAVR]SEVALEXAN-
DER

COL[OPT]OLE

Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 136, No. 44.

G 59 (679). 22.3 mm. 6.42 gr.

[IMP]CAEMAV[R]SEVALEX-
[ANDER]

(Caduceus obscured)
COLPTOLE
Plate II

G 60 (280). 21.7 mm. 6.58 gr. Caesarea.

Obv. Bust of Alexander Severus r., laureate; draped; circular legend, obscure.

Rev. Wreath supported by eagle; within, the letters SPQR; without, circular legend, obscure.
Plate II

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 27, Nos. 118–121.

Philip I, 243–249, or Philip II, 247–249 A.D.

G 61 (32). 29.7 mm. 13.80 gr. Antioch.

Obv. Bust of Philip I or Philip II ↘r., radiate; draped; circular legend.
ANTOKKMIOV[ΑΙΦΙΛ]ΙΠΠΟC-
CEB
Plate II

Rev. Bust of Tyche l., turreted, veiled; above, ram running l. looking back; beneath, star; circular legend, letters reading backward; four letters in various parts of field, also reversed.
ANTIOXEΩNMNTPOKOΛΩN
In field: Є Δ
C S
Plate II

Wroth, *Galatia, Cappadocia, and Syria*, p. 215, No. 526, and p. 219, No. 573. See also p. 80, note G 61.

Trajan Decius, 249–251 A.D.

G 62 (47). 27.8 mm. 13.69 gr.

Obv. Bust of Trajan Decius r., laureate; draped; circular legend.
IMPCMQTRAIANVSDECIVSAVG
Plate II

Rev. Genius half draped, standing l., holding patera in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. arm; military standard to r.; circular legend; in field S C.
GENIVSEXERCILLYRICIANI
Plate II

Cohen, V, 190, No. 53.

G 63 (432). 21.6 mm. 9.32 gr. Caesarea.

Obv. Bust of Trajan Decius r., radiate; draped; circular legend.
IMPCMQTRAIAN[VSDECIVS-AVG]

Rev. Bust of Tyche r., wearing turreted crown and chiton; bosom partly bare; circular legend.
[COL]PFAVFCCAESMETRO
Plate II

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 34, No. 168.

Herennius Etruscus, 251 A.D.

G 64 (277). 19.5 mm. 7.05 gr. Caesarea.

Obv. Bust of Herennius Etruscus r., radiate; draped; circular legend.
MESQERENETRVS [CODECIO-CAES]

Rev. Bust of Tyche l., wearing turreted crown and chiton; bosom partly bare; circular legend.
COLPFAVG[CAESMETRP]

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 36, Nos. 183–187.

Hostilianus, 249–251 A.D.

G 65 (674). 20.9 mm. 7.02 gr. Caesarea.

Obv. Bust of Hostilianus r., radiate; circular legend.
HOSTILIA[NOQVIN]TOC

Rev. Bust of Tyche l., wearing turreted crown and chiton; bosom partly bare; circular legend.
[COLPFAVFCC]AESMET

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 38, No. 197.

Trebonius Gallus, 251–253 A.D.

G 66 (256). 22.3 mm. 3.50 gr.

Obv. Bust of Trebonius Gallus r., radiate; slight beard; bust draped; circular legend.
IMPCCVIBTREBGALLVSPFAVG

Rev. Draped female figure seated l. on throne, scepter in l. hand, two stalks of grain in r.; circular legend.
IVNOMARTIALIS
Plate II

Cf. Cohen, V, 243, Nos. 46–48.

G 67 (367). 25.9 mm. 16.34 gr. Caesarea.

Obv. Bust of Trebonius Gallus r., ↘laureate; circular legend.
[IMPCGVIB]GALLVSPFAVG

Rev. Jupiter with himation over lower part of body and l. arm, seated l. on throne with back; in r. hand a thunderbolt; possibly an eagle at his feet. No legend visible.

Hill, *Palestine*, p. 38, Nos. 199–201.

Valerian I, 253–258 A.D.

G 68 (124). 21.9 mm. 3.06 gr.

Obv. Bust of Valerian I r., radiate; ↓draped; circular legend.
IMPCPLICVALERIANVSPFAVG

Rev. Draped female figure standing front, looking l.; cornucopiae in l. hand and obscure object in r.; circular legend.
FELICATASAVGG

Plate II

Cohen, V, 303, No. 53.

G 69 (88). 23.5 mm. 3.92 gr.

Obv. Bust of Valerian I r., radiate; ↓circular legend.
IMPVALERIANVSPFAVG

Rev. Victory on globe moving l.; wreath in r. hand, palm in l.; circular legend.
VICTORIAAVGG

Cohen, V, 319, No. 236.

Saloninus, 259 A.D.

G 70 (112). 22.4 mm. 4.78 gr.

Obv. Bust of Saloninus r., radiate; draped; circular legend.
PLICCORVALERIANVSCAHS (*sic*)

Rev. Emperor in military dress standing l., spear in l. hand, obscure object in r., accepting wreath from r. hand of Victory standing r.; in l. hand of Victory, a palm; circular legend.
VICTORIAPART

Plate III

Cohen, V, 528, No. 97.

Gallienus, 253–268 A.D.

G 71 (309). 22.9 mm. 3.10 gr.

Obv. Bust of Gallienus r., radiate; close beard; draped; circular legend.
GALLIENVSAVG

Plate III

Cohen, V, 399, No. 606.

Rev. Mars nude walking l.; shield over l. arm, spear in r. hand, and helmet on head; in exergue a palm; circular legend.
MARSVICTOR

Plate III

G 72 (60). 22.8 mm. 3.23 gr.

Obv. (type similar to G 71).
GALLIENVSAVG

Rev. Minerva standing ¾ r. wearing helmet, and holding spear in r. hand and shield in l.; in exergue branch; circular legend.
MINERVAAVG

Cohen, V, 401, No. 632.

G 73 (59). 21.2 mm. 4.14 gr.

Obv. (type similar to G 71).
IMPCPLICGALLIENVSPFAVG

Rev. Emperor in military dress standing l., spear in l. hand; Sun standing r. draped and radiate, presenting emperor with wreath; circular legend.
ORIENSAVG

Cohen, V, 411, No. 705.

G 74 (61). 21.7 mm. 2.75 gr. (broken).

Obv. (type similar to G 71).
↓ [GAL]LIENVSAVG

Rev. Trophy in center; at foot on either side, a captive; in exergue a palm; circular legend.
PA[XFV]NDATA

Cohen, V, 416, No. 769.

G 75 (237). 23.7 mm. 3.50 gr.

Obv. (type similar to G 71).
↓ GALLIENVSAVG

Rev. Victory advancing l.; in r. hand, wreath, in l., palm; circular legend.
VICTORIAAVG

Cohen, V, 446, No. 1075.

G 76 (703). 20.8 mm. 3.25 gr.

Obv. (type similar to G 71).
IMPCPLICGALLIENVSPFAVG

Rev. Valerian and Gallienus in military dress facing each other; in r. hand of figure on l., spear; in l., globe; in l. hand of figure on r., spear; in r., Victory; circular legend.
VIRTVSAVGG

Cohen, V, 467, No. 1310.

G 77 (82). 21.5 mm. 3.77 gr.

Obv. (type similar to G 71).
IMPCPLICGALLIENVSPFAVG

Rev. Two draped male figures facing each other; in l. hand of figure on r., scepter; r. arm extended toward the other man and holding obscure object; below, between the men, obscure object; circular legend.
VIRTVSAVGG

See p. 81, note G 77.

G 78 (653). 27.2 mm. 10.66 gr. (hole). Tyre.

Obv. Bust of Gallienus r., laureate; ↗ draped, circular legend.
[IMPCPLICG]ALLIENVSAVG

Rev. Cadmus nude springing r., drapery floating from l. arm; r. hand above head in act of hurling obscure object at serpent rearing immediately before him; murex in lower l. field; circular legend.
COLTYROME[TR]
Plate III

Cf. Cohen, , 486, No. 1484, and see also p. 81, note G 78.

Aurelian, 270–275 A.D.

G 79 (184). 22.5 mm. 3.76 gr.

Obv. Bust of Aurelian r., radiate; ↘ slight chin whiskers; cuirassed; circular legend.
IMPCAVRELIANVSAVG

Rev. Sun radiate, half draped, moving l.; r. hand raised; whip in l.; on either side of him, a captive; circular legend.
ORIENSAVG
In ex.: XXIS
Plate III

Cohen, VI, 192, No. 158.

Severina*

G 80 (178). 22.8 mm. 3.95 gr.

Obv. Bust of Severina r., wearing stephane; circular legend.
SEVERINAAVG
Plate III

Rev. Female figure draped standing ¾ l., supporting military standard on either side of her with l. and r. hands; circular legend; in lower l. field: T.
CONCORDIAEMILITVM
In ex.: XXI
Plate III

Cohen, VI, 210, No. 7.

Probus, 276–282 A.D.

Obv. Bust of Probus r., radiate; close beard; circular legend.

Rev. Emperor in military dress standing r.; Jupiter standing l., nude except for drapery over shoulder and l. arm; circular legend.

* See p. 81, note G 80.

G 81 (403). 22.0 mm. 4.02 gr.

Obv. IMPCMAVRPROBVSPFAVG
↘

Rev. Emperor holding wreath in l. hand and receiving from Jupiter globe surmounted by Victory.
CLEMENTIATEMP
In ex.: XXI
In field: A or R

Cohen, VI, 264, No. 99.

G 82 (489). 22.0 mm. 3.43 gr.

Obv. IMPCMAVRPROBVSPFAVG
↖

Rev. Emperor holding scepter with eagle atop receiving globe from Jupiter; star in lower field.
CLEMENTIATEMP
In ex.: XXI
Plate III

Cohen, VI, 264, No. 91.

G 83 (180). 23.7 mm. 3.65 gr.

Carus, 282–283 A.D.

G 84 (383). 22.4 mm. 2.46 gr.

Obv. Bust of Carus r., radiate; draped; circular legend.
IMPCMAVRCARVSPFAVG

Rev. Carus in military dress, standing r.; receiving globe surmounted by Victory from Jupiter standing l., nude except for garment hanging over shoulder; circular legend.
CLEMENTIA [TEMP]
In ex.: XXI
In lower field: A

Cohen, VI, 352, No. 13.

Carinus, 283–285 A.D.

G 85 (701). 20.1 mm. 3.46 gr.

Obv. Bust of Carinus r., radiate; ↘ close beard; cuirassed; circular legend.
IMPCMAVRCARINVSPFAVG

Rev. Carinus and Numerianus standing facing each other in military dress and holding scepters; the one on r. presents globe surmounted by Victory to the one on l.; circular legend.
VIRTVSAVGG
Plate III

Cohen, VI, 402, No. 184.

Diocletian, 284–305 A.D.

G 86 (5). 22.0 mm. 3.08 gr.

Obv. Bust of Diocletian r., radiate; slight beard; draped; circular legend.
IHPCCVALDIOCLETIANVS-
PFAVG (*sic*)

Rev. Jupiter standing r., nude except for drapery hanging from shoulders and holding globe in r. and long scepter in l. hand; Hercules nude, standing l., club in l. hand and Victory in r.; circular legend.
IOVETHERCVCONSERAVGG
In ex.: XXI
In field: Star and S
Plate III

Cf. Cohen, VI, 430, No. 146, and p. 444, No. 284. See p. 81, note G 86.

G 87 (188). 22.8 mm. 3.55 gr.

Obv. Bust of Diocletian r., radiate; ↘slight whiskers; draped; circular legend.
IMPCCVALD[OCLETIANVS-
PFAVG

Rev. Emperor in military dress with short scepter in l. hand standing r. and receiving globe surmounted by Victory from Jupiter standing l., nude except for garment over l. shoulder; circular legend.
IOVICONSERVATORIAVGG
In ex.: XXI
In field: TR

Cohen, VI, 444, No. 280.

Maximianus Hercules, 286–305 A.D.

Obv. Bust of Maximianus Hercules r., radiate; close beard; draped or cuirassed; circular legend.

Rev. Emperor in military dress with short scepter standing r. and receiving globe surmounted by Victory from Jupiter standing l., nude except for garment over the l. shoulder and holding long scepter in l. hand; circular legend.

G 88 (6). 21.0 mm. 2.75 gr.

↓IMPCMHMHXIMIHNVSPFAVG (*sic*)

CONCORDIHMILITVM (*sic*)
In field: K Є

Cohen, VI, 499, No. 54.

G 89 (75). 23.9 mm. 3.24 gr.

↓ IMPCMHXIMIANVSPFAVG (*sic*)

CONCORDIAMILITVM
In field: K Є

G 90 (93). 22.5 mm. 3.09 gr.

IMPCMHMHXIMIHNVSAVG (*sic*)

CONCORDIAMILITVM
In ex.: XXII
In field: Δ

Cohen, VI, 499, No. 53.

G 91 (706). 22.2 mm. 4.27 gr.

IMPCMHMHXIMIHNVSAVG (*sic*)

CONCORDIAMILITVM
In ex.: XXII
In field: Δ

G 92 (721). 21.4 mm. 3.04 gr.

IMPCMAMAXIMIANVSPFAVG

CONCORDIAMILITVM
In lower field: KB

Cohen, VI, 499, No. 54.

G 93 (172). 21.7 mm. 2.96 gr.

Obv. Bust of Maximianus Hercules r., laureate; clad in imperial mantle; circular legend.
DNHHXIHIHNOFELICISS (*sic*)

Rev. Two draped female figures facing each other, the one on r. leaning on long scepter and holding branch in r. hand; circular legend.
PROVIDENTIHDEORVM (*sic*)
In field: Δ
Plate III

See p. 81, note G 93.

Galerius Maximianus, 306–307 A.D.

G 94 (90). 25.7 mm. 5.69 gr.

Obv. Head of Galerius Maximianus r., laureate; close whiskers; circular legend.
IMPCGALVALMAXIMIANVS-PFAVG
Plate III

Rev. Male figure standing facing front, head l., wearing kalathos headdress and nude except for garment over l. arm; in r. hand, patera; in l., cornucopiae; circular legend.
GENIOIMPERATORIS
In lower l. field: K
In r. field: Γ
P

Cohen, VII, 107, No. 48.

Constantius I, 305–306 A.D.

G 95 (727). 21.9 mm. 3.02 gr.

Obv. Bust of Constantius I r., radi-
↓ate; close beard; cuirassed; circular legend.
[FI]VALCONSTHNTIVS-
NOBCHES (*sic*)

Rev. Emperor in military dress with short scepter standing r. and receiving globe surmounted by Victory from Jupiter standing l., half draped and holding long scepter in l. hand; circular legend.
CONCORDIHMILITVM (*sic*)
In field: KB

Plate III

Cf. Cohen, VII, 60, No. 20, and see p. 81, note G 95.

Constantine I, 307–337 A.D.

Obv. Bust of Constantine I r., diademed; draped; circular legend.

Rev. One military standard between two soldiers each of whom grasps spear in outer hand and shield in inner; circular legend.

G 96 (755). 16.1 mm. 1.85 gr.

CONSTANTINVSMAXAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SHANS

Cohen, VII, 257, No. 250.

G 97 (420). 16.6 mm. 1.47 gr.

↓ CONSTANTINVSMAXAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SMANA

G 98 (495). 15.6 mm. 1.28 gr.

↓ CONSTANTINVSMAXAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: CON[..]

G 99 (695). 15.1 mm. 1.57 gr.

↓ [ ]NVSMAXAVG
(Long bob)*

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: CONST

G 100 (66). 14.8 mm. 1.44 gr.

CONSTANTINVSAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SHANS

Cohen, VII, 257, No. 244. See also Cohen, VII, 378, No. 117, and p. 81, note G 100.

* The term "long bob" is used to denote curly hair cut shoulder length and combed behind the ears.

G 101 (433). 15.2 mm. 1.55 gr.

↓ (Laureate)
CONSTANTINVSAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SHANS

Cf. Cohen, VII, 257, No. 245, and p. 378, No. 117. See also p. 81, note G 100.

Obv. Bust of Constantine I r., diademed; draped; circular legend.

Rev. Two military standards between two soldiers fully armed, each of whom grasps spear in outer hand and shield in inner; circular legend.

G 102 (381). 19.4 mm. 1.72 gr.

CONSTANTINVSMAXAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: [ ]MNS

Cohen, VII, 258, No. 254.

G 103 (603). 18.3 mm. 2.46 gr.

↖ CONSTANTINVSMAXAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SMANΓ

G 104 (534). 17.2 mm. 1.65 gr.

↓ CONSTANTINVSMAXAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SMNΓ

G 105 (697). 22.8 mm. 3.30 gr.

Obv. Bust of Constantine I r., lau-
↓ reate; cuirassed; circular legend.
CONSTANTINVSPFAVG

Rev. Mars in military dress and helmet standing r. front; l. hand resting on grounded shield; r. on reversed spear; double-struck; circular legend.
MARTICON SERVATORI
In ex.: [. . . .]

Cohen, VII, 267, No. 337.

G 106 (685). 17.9 mm. 2.52 gr.

Obv. Bust of Constantine I r., laureate; cuirassed; circular legend.
FLVALCONSTANTINVSAVG

Rev. Draped female figure standing front looking l. and grasping military standard in l. hand and olive branch in r.; circular legend.
PACIPERPET
In ex.: AS or RS
In field, l.: XII

Cohen, VII, 272, No. 378.

Obv. Head of Constantine I r., laureate; circular legend.

Rev. Camp gate with two towers; over each, a dot and between them, a star; circular legend.

G 107 (693). 19.6 mm. 3.12 gr.

↘CONSTANTINVSAVG — PROVIDENTIAEAVGG
In ex.: SMANTS

Cohen, VII, 281, No. 454.

G 108 (722). 18.8 mm. 3.42 gr.

CONSTANTINVSAVG — PROVIDENTIAECAESS
In ex.: SMNA[.]

Cohen, VII, 281, No. 462.

Obv. Bust of Constantine I r., cuirassed; laureate; circular legend.

Rev. Male figure standing front looking l., head radiate and nude except for drapery hanging from shoulders and falling over l. arm; l. hand holding globe, r. hand raised; circular legend.

G 109 (707). 20.8 mm. 3.23 gr.

↓IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG — SOLIINVICTOCOMITI
In ex.: [. .]AL
In field: SF

Cohen, VII, 291, No. 536.

G 110 (605). 19.6 mm. 3.11 gr.

IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG — SOLIINVI[CTOCOMITI]
In field: C S
In ex.: [. . . .]

G 111 (365). 19.3 mm. 2.41 gr.

↓IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG· — SOLIINV[ICTO]COMI[TI]
In ex.: OARL
In field: T F over star.

G 112 (699). 21.2 mm. 3.44 gr.

IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG — SOLIINVICTOCOMITI
In ex.: R S separated by star
In field: R F

G 113 (629). 20.3 mm. 3.15 gr.

↓IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG — SOLIINVICTOCOMITI
In ex.: ? AP
In field: A

G 114 (617). 19.2 mm. 1.39 gr.

↓IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG — SOLIINVICTOCOMITI
In field: C S
In ex.: [. . . .]

G 115 (616). 18.0 mm. 2.62 gr.

IMPCONSTANTINVS[PF]AVG

[S]O[LI]INVICTOCOMITI
Ex. obscure
In field: CS

G 116 (130). 20.8 mm. 3.23 gr.

↓ IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG

SOLIINVICTOCOMITI
In ex.: P T
In l. field: P

See p. 81, note G 116.

G 117 (598). 19.3 mm. 2.96 gr.

IMPCONSTANTINVSPFAVG

SOLIINVICTOCOMITI
In ex.: P T O
In l. field: star
Plate III

See p. 81, note G 116.

G 118 (696). 22.8 mm. 4.51 gr.

↓ CONSTHNTINVSPFAVG (*sic*)

SOLIINVICTOCOMITI
In ex.: P L C
In field: S F

Cohen, VII, 290, No. 525.

G 119 (312). 20.7 mm. 2.90 gr.

↓ IMPCONSTHNTINVSAVG (*sic*)

SOLIINVICTOCOMITI
In ex.: P L C
In field: F C

Cohen, VII, 291, No. 530.

G 120 (76). 21.4 mm. 3.29 gr.

Obv. Head of Constantine I r., laureate; circular legend.
IMPCFLVALCONSTANTINV[S-PFAVG]

Rev. Male figure standing l. front, looking l. and nude except for garment over l. arm; in r. hand globe surmounted by Victory, in l. long scepter; in lower l. field eagle with wreath; circular legend.
[IOVICONSER]VATORIAVGG
In ex.: [.] ANΓ
In field, r.: Ø Є III

Cohen, VII, 263, No. 297.

G 121 (24). 19.6 mm. 3.33 gr.

Obv. Head of Constantine I r., laureate; circular legend.
CONSTHNTINVSAVG (*sic*)

Rev. Small laurel wreath containing short inscription; outside, circular legend.
DNCONSTHNTINIMHXAVG (*sic*)
Within wreath: VOT XX
In ex.: HSIS and star

Cohen, VII, 242, No. 123.

Obv. Head of Constantine I r., veiled; circular legend.

Rev. Female figure heavily draped standing r. front; legend across field.

G 122 (621). 15.4 mm. 1.72 gr.

↓DVCONSTANTINVSPTAVGG
Plate III

VN MR
In ex.: INALT
Plate III

Cohen, VII, 313, No. 716.

G 123 (732). 15.0 mm. 1.60 gr.

[DVCONSTANTI]NVSPTAV[GG]

VN MR
Ex. illegible

G 124 (241). 15.6 mm. 1.21 gr.

↓DVCONSTANTINVSPTAVG[G]

VN MR
Ex. illegible

G 125 (257). 11.6 mm. 0.42 gr. (broken).

↓[DVCONSTANTINVSPTAVGG]

VN M[R]
Ex. broken off

G 126 (622). 15.4 mm. 1.34 gr.

DVCONSTAN[TINVS]PTAVGG

VN MR
Ex. illegible

G 127 (613). 13.7 mm. 0.67 gr. (broken).

↘DVC[ONSTANTIN]VSP[TAVGG]

[V]N MR
Ex. broken off

G 128 (317). 15.2 mm. 1.41 gr.

[DV]CONST[ANTINVSPT]AVGG

[V]NM[R]
In ex.: IMALT

Obv. Head of Constantine I r., veiled; circular legend.

Rev. Male figure in quadriga driving r.; from above hand reaching down toward figure; no legend.

G 129 (493). 15.3 mm. 1.24 gr.

↓ DVCONSTANTINVSPTAVGG — In ex.: CONS
Plate III

Cohen, VII, 318, No. 760.

G 130 (731). 15.0 mm. 1.37 gr.

[DVCONSTANTIN]VSPTAVGG — In ex.: [. . . .] Γ

G 131 (623). 14.5 mm. 1.41 gr.

↓ [DVCONSTANTI]NVSPTAVGG — In ex.: CONS
Plate III

Autonomous Coinage of Constantinople under Constantine I

Obv. Female bust representing Constantinople l., laureate; wearing helmet and holding scepter; circular legend.

Rev. Victory standing l., r. foot on prow of vessel; r. hand resting on long spear, l. on grounded shield; no legend.

G 132 (768). 17.5 mm. 2.37 gr.

↓ CONSTANT[IN]OPOLI — In ex.: SMKS
Plate III
Cohen, VII, 326, No. 21.

G 133 (72). 17.5 mm. 2.17 gr.

↓ CONSTAN TINOPOLI — In ex.: SMH[.]

Autonomous Coinage of Rome under Constantine I

Obv. Bust of Roma l., wearing a helmet; circular legend.

Rev. She-wolf standing l. suckling Romulus and Remus and turning her head toward them; above two stars; no legend.

G 134 (379). 15.5 mm. 1.51 gr.

VRBS ROMA — In ex.: SMH[.]E

Cohen, VII, 330, No. 17.

G 135 (444). 15.5 mm. 1.46 gr.

↓ VRBS ROMA — In ex.: SMANΘ
Plate III

G 136 (?). 17.3 mm. 2.04 gr.

↘ VRBS ROMA — In ex.: SMALA

Maximinus II, 305–314 A.D.

Obv. Bust of Maximinus II r., radiate; draped; circular legend.

Rev. Emperor in military dress standing r. receiving globe surmounted by Victory from Jupiter standing l., nude except for garment hanging from l. shoulder, and leaning on long scepter; circular legend.

G 137 (214). 21.5 mm. 3.72 gr.

GALVALMAXIMINVSNOBCAES

CONCORDIAMILITVM

In ex.: LLS
In lower field: Δ

Cohen, VII, 143, No. 9.

G 138 (641). 21.3 mm. 2.80 gr.

CALVALMAXIHINVSNOBCAES (*sic*)

CONCORDIAMILITUM

Ex. obscure
In lower field: Δ

G 139 (682). 25.3 mm. 4.67 gr.

Obv. Head of Maximinus II r., ↓ laureate; slight whiskers; circular legend.
MAXIMINVSPFAVG

Rev. Jupiter standing l. front, nude except for garment falling from shoulders over l. arm; holding thunderbolt in r. hand and long scepter in l.; in lower l. field, eagle with wreath; circular legend.
IOVICONSHRVATORIAVGG

In ex.: SMTS
In r. field: Δ

Cohen, VII, 152, No. 123.

G 140 (486). 21.3 mm. 5.86 gr.

Obv. Head of Maximinus II r., laureate; slight whiskers; circular legend.
IMPCGALVALMAXIMINVS-PFAVG

Rev. Sun radiate, fully draped, standing l. front, looking l.; r. hand raised, l. holding head of Serapis; circular legend.
SOLIINVICTO

In ex.: ANT
In field l. and r.: I and star
Plate III

Cohen, VII, 158, No. 161.

Licinius I, 307–324 A.D.

G 141 (384). 21.4 mm. 4.40 gr.

Obv. Head of Licinius I r., laureate; slight whiskers; circular legend.
IMPCLICLICINNIVSPFAVG

Rev. Male figure standing front looking l., nude except for drapery falling from shoulders over l. arm; l. hand holding cornucopiae, r., head of Serapis; in lower l. field palm standing upright, in upper l., star; circular legend.
GENIOAVGVSTI
In ex.: ALE

Cohen, VII, 192, No. 35.

G 142 (698). 21.4 mm. 3.10 gr.

Obv. Head of Licinius I r., laureate; slight whiskers; circular legend.
IMPLICLICINIVSPFAVG

Rev. Jupiter standing front, looking l., nude except for garment falling from shoulders over l. arm; in r. hand globe surmounted by Victory, in l. long scepter; in lower l. field, eagle with crown; circular legend.
IOVICONSERVATORI
In ex.: SIS
In r. field: A
Plate III

Cohen, VII, 195, No. 66.

G 143 (382). 20.7 mm. 2.41 gr.

Obv. Bust of Licinius I l., laureate; wearing imperial mantle and holding scepter in l. hand and scroll in r.; circular legend.
IMPLI[CIN]IVSAVG

Rev. As above.
IOVICO[NS]ERVATORIAVG
Ex. illegible

Cf. Cohen, VII, 198, No. 94. See p. 81, note G 143.

G 144 (25). 19.4 mm. 3.50 gr.

Obv. Bust of Licinius I r., laureate; slight whiskers; circular legend.
IMPCVALLICINLICINIVSPFAVG

Rev. As above.
IOVICONSERVATORIAVGG
In ex.: ALE
In field r.: wreath
S
N

Cohen, VII, 200, No. 108.

G 145 (700). 20.6 mm. 2.97 gr.

Obv. Bust of Licinius I r., laureate; slight whiskers; draped; circular legend.
IMPLICINIVSPFAVG

Rev. Male figure standing front looking l., head radiate and nude except for garment falling from shoulders over l. arm; r. hand raised, l. holding globe; circular legend.
SOLIINVICTOCOMITI
In ex.: RMQ
In field l. and r.: R F

Cohen, VII, 204, No. 162.

Licinius II, 317–326 A.D. (Caesar)

G 146 (661). 19.4 mm. 2.51 gr.

Obv. Bust of Licinius II r., laureate; draped; circular legend.
DNVALLICINLICINIVSNOBC

Rev. Male figure standing l. front, nude except for garment over l. arm; head diademed and bearded and in r. hand, a globe surmounted by Victory, in l., long scepter; in lower l. field palm; circular legend.
PROVIDENTIHCHESS
In ex.: SMN
In r. field: Γ

Cohen, VII, 218, No. 37.

G 147 (91). 18.8 mm. 3.20 gr.

Obv. Bust of Licinius II l., in military dress, helmeted and holding shield and spear; circular legend.
DNVALLICINLICINIVSNOBC
Plate III

Rev. Male figure standing front looking l., nude except for garment over l. shoulder; in l. hand, scepter surmounted by eagle, in r., Victory on globe; in lower r. field captive seated; in lower l. eagle with wreath; circular legend.
IOVICONSERVATORI
Ex. off flan
In r. field: X
III
Plate III

Cohen, VII, 216, No. 21.

Constans I, 337–350 A.D.

G 148 (163). 21.1 mm. 4.04 gr.

Obv. Bust of Constans I l., diademed; draped; long bob;* circular legend.
↓ DNCONSTANSPFAVG

Rev. Soldier, helmeted and grasping spear in l. hand and dragging child with r. hand from house; behind the house, a tree; circular legend.
FELTEMPREPA RATIO
In ex.: AN Δ

Cohen, VII, 407, No. 18.

Obv. Bust of Constans I r., laureate; draped; circular legend.

Rev. One military standard between two soldiers fully armed, each of whom grasps spear in outer hand and shield in inner; circular legend.

G 149 (136). 17.3 mm. 1.61 gr.

DNCONSTANSPFAVG

GLORIHEXERCITVS (*sic*)
In ex.: SMKA

Cohen, VII, 413, No. 59.

G 150 (65). 14.0 mm. 1.54 gr.

DNCONSTANSPFAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: [..]M[.]

G 151 (702). 16.5 mm. 1.57 gr.

(Diademed)
FLCONSTANSNOBCAES

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SHTS

Cohen, VII, 412, No. 46.

G 152 (610). 15.7 mm. 1.50 gr.

↓ FLCONSTANSNOBCAES

[GLOR]IAEXERCITVS
In ex.: P P
Plate III

G 153 (339). 15.1 mm. 1.48 gr.

↘ CONST[. .]SAVG
Plate III

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SMNϵ

Cohen, VII, 413, No. 53.

G 154 (259). 14.8 mm. 1.32 gr.

Obv. Bust of Constans I l., laureate; draped; circular legend.
CONSTANSPFAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: [.]RKB

Cohen, VII, 413, No. 54.

* See note, page 55.

G 155 (465). 16.1 mm. 1.55 gr.

Obv. Bust of Constans I r., diademed; draped; circular legend.
CONSTANSPFAVG

Rev. Two Victories advancing toward each other, each holding wreath and palm branch; circular legend.
VICTORIAEDDAVGGQNN
In ex.: TSIS
In field: HR
Plate III

Cohen, VIII, 431, No. 176.

G 156 (633). 15.9 mm. 1.36 gr.

Obv. Bust of Constans I r., diademed; draped; circular legend.
Long bob.
DNCONSTANSPFAVG

Rev. Laurel wreath with legend inside.
VOT XV MVLT XX
In ex.: SHANS

Cohen, VII, 434, No. 196.

G 157 (462). 15.9 mm. 1.04 gr.

Long pompadour bob.
DNCONSTANSPFAVG

VOT X[V]MVL[T] XX
In ex.: SMANI

G 158 (95). 15.9 mm. 1.08 gr.

↓DNCONSTANSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
In ex.: SNILB

Cohen, VII, 435, No. 197.

G 159 (611). 15.1 mm. 1.40 gr.

DNCONS[TANSPF]AVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
In ex.: SNIAB

G 160 (337). 14.5 mm. 1.17 gr.

DNCONSTANSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
Ex. illegible, partly off flan.

Constantine II, 337–340 A.D.

G 161 (618). 17.9 mm. 2.40 gr.

Obv. Bust of Constantine II l., laureate; draped; no legend.

Rev. Four lines of legend; above, star.
CONSTHN / TINVS / CHESHR (*sic*)
In ex.: SMHNTS

Cohen, VII, 373, No. 83.

G 162 (234). 16.8 mm. 1.51 gr.

Obv. Bust of Constantine II r., ↓ laureate; cuirassed; legend circular.
CONSTHNTINVSIVNNOBC (*sic*)

Rev. One military standard between two soldiers, each of whom grasps spear in outer hand and shield in inner; circular legend.
GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: AQP

Cohen, VII, 377, No. 114.

Obv. Bust of Constantine II r., laureate; draped; circular legend.

Rev. Two military standards between two soldiers, each of whom grasps spear in outer hand and shield in inner; circular legend.

G 163 (68). 17.5 mm. 1.95 gr.

CONSTHNTINVSIVNNOBC (*sic*)

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SMKB

Cohen, VII, 378, No. 122.

G 164 (135). 17.8 mm. 2.35 gr.

↓ Cuirassed.
CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SMANЄ

G 165 (596). 19.1 mm. 1.88 gr.
CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC

GLORIAEXERCITVS
Ex. illegible

G 166 (415). 18.7 mm. 1.93 gr.

↓ CONSTANTINVSIVNNOB[C]

GLORIAEXERC[ITVS]
In ex.: SMANЄ

G 167 (614). 19.4 mm. 2.43 gr.

Obv. Bust of Constantine II l., diademed; draped and cuirassed; circular legend.
CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC

Rev. Camp gate surmounted by two towers; over each a dot and between, a star.
PROVIDENTIAECAESS
Plate IV

Cohen, VII, 384, No. 165.

Constantius, 337–361 A.D.

Obv. Bust of Constantius I r., diademed; draped; circular legend.

Rev. Footsoldier on r. in act of spearing a horseman on l.; the horseman half fallen from his horse, knee of footsoldier planted on rump of horse; circular legend.

G 168 (172). 17.8 mm. 2.45 gr.

↖DNCONSTANTIVSPFAVG — FELTEMP REPARATIO
Ex. illegible

Cohen, VII, 447, No. 45.

G 169 (120). 15.6 mm. 2.41 gr.

↓[ ]ANTIVS[PFAVG] — FELTEM[PREPAR]ATIO
In ex.: [ ]ENLE

G 170 (218). 18.3 mm. 1.87 gr.

↓Long bob.
DNCONSTANTIVSPFAVG — [FELTEMP] REPARATIO
(Variation in detail)
In ex.: ALENΘ

G 171 (243). 18.0 mm. 2.07 gr.

↓Long bob.
[ ]TIVSPFAVG — (Details obscure)
FELTEMP[REPARATIO]
Ex. illegible

G 172 (448). 18.0 mm. 2.50 gr.

↓Long bob.
DNCONSTANTIVSPFAVG — (Slight variation in detail)
FELTEMPRE[PA]RATIO
In ex.: CONSΘ

G 173 (474). 15.4 mm. 1.56 gr.

↓Long bob.
DNCONSTANTIVSPFAVG — FELTEMPREPARATIO
In ex.: AKBΘ
In l. field: M

G 174 (767). 19.6 mm. 2.41 gr.

↘DNCONSTANTIVSPFAVG — (Slight variation in detail)
FELTEMP REPARATIO
In ex.: R Z

G 175 (242). 22.2 mm. 3.74 gr.

↓Long bob.
DNCONSTANTIVSPFAVG — (Slight variation in detail)
FELTEMPRE [PARATIO]
In ex.: ALEΓΘ
In l. field: S

Obv. Bust of Constantius II r., laureate; draped; circular legend.

Rev. One military standard between two soldiers fully armed, each of whom holds spear in outer hand and shield in inner; circular legend.

G 176 (298). 14.4 mm. 1.59 gr.

↓ FLIVLCONSTANTIVSNOBC

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SMKΘ

Cohen, VII, 455, No. 92.

G 177 (491). 17.2 mm. 1.58 gr.

↓ FLIVLCONSTANTIVSNOBC

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SMKЄ

G 178 (490). 15.8 mm. 1.27 gr.

Obv. Bust as above, but cuirassed.
FLIVLCONSTANTIVSNOBC

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: [.]MANS

G 179 (44). 13.9 mm. 1.57 gr.

Obv. Bust r., diademed; draped.
CONSTANTIVSAVG

[GLORIAEXER]CITVS
In ex.: ϛ HAHN

Cohen, VII, 455, No. 95.

G 180 (494). 14.6 mm. 1.51 gr.

↓ CONSTANTIVSAVG
Long bob.

[GLORIHEXER]CITVS (*sic*)
In ex.: SMANA

G 181 (446). 16.1 mm. 1.28 gr.

↓ CONSTANTIVSAVG

GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: PNALE

G 182 (620). 16.4 mm. 1.38 gr.

↓ Long bob.
DNC[ONS]TAN[TIVS]PFAVG

[GLOR]IAEXERCITVS

Cohen, VII, 455, No. 102.

G 183 (615). 18.3 mm. 2.53 gr.

Obv. Bust r., laureate, cuirassed; ↓ circular legend.
FLIVLCONSTHNTIVSNOBC (*sic*)

Rev. Two military standards between two soldiers, fully armed, each of whom holds spear in outer hand and shield in inner; circular legend.
GLORIAEXERCITVS
In ex.: SMTSΓ

Cohen, VII, 455, No. 104.

G 184 (607). 16.1 mm. 1.34 gr.

Obv. Bust r., laureate; draped; ↓long bob; circular legend.
CONSTANTIVSPFAVG

Rev. Two Victories standing facing each other, each holding wreath and palm; circular legend.
VICTORIAEDDAVGGQNN
In ex.: SHTSA

Cohen, VII, 484, No. 293.

Obv. Head r., diademed, long bob; circular legend.

Rev. Laurel wreath with legend inside.

G 185 (599). 17.5 mm. 1.11 gr.

↖DNCONSTANTIVSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
In ex.: SMANB

Cohen, VII, 492, No. 335.

G 186 (527). 14.6 mm. 1.96 gr.

↘[DNCONSTANT]IVSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
Ex. partly off flan: [...]NA

G 187 (685). 16.0 mm. 1.84 gr.

DNCONSTANTIVS[PFAVG]

VOT XX MVLT XXX
In ex.: SHAN[.]

G 188 (192). 16.2 mm. 1.03 gr.

[DNCONSTAN]TIVSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
Ex. illegible

G 189 (179). 15.6 mm. 1.13 gr.

↘Long bob.
DNCONSTANTIVSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
In ex.: [.]MANT

G 190 (733). 13.9 mm. 1.03 gr.

Long bob.
DNCO[NSTAN]TIVSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
In ex.: SMANS
Plate IV

G 191 (619). 14.9 mm. 1.35 gr.

↓Long bob.
[DNCONSTAN]TIVSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
In ex.: SMANZ

G 192 (366). 15.9 mm. 1.20 gr.

[DN]CONSTANTIVSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
In ex.: [.]MHNE

G 193 (378). 14.3 mm. 1.65 gr.

↘Long bob.
[DNCONSTAN]TIVSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
In ex.: SHANΓ

G 194 (424). 14.1 mm. 1.29 gr.

↓Long bob.
DN[CONSTAN]TIVSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
Ex. off flan

G 195 (336). 15.3 mm. 1.02 gr.

↓Long bob.
DNCONSTANTIVSPFAVG

VOT XX MVLT XXX
In ex.: SMHNS

Plate IV

Constantius Gallus, 351–354 A.D. (Caesar)

Obv. Bust of Constantius Gallus r., bareheaded; draped; legend circular.

Rev. Footsoldier at r., in act of spearing horseman at l.; the horseman half fallen from horse, knee of footsoldier planted on rump of horse; circular legend.

G 196 (646). 23.0 mm. 3.86 gr.

DNFLCLCONSTANTIVSNOBCAES

FELTEMPRE[PARATIO]
In ex.: SMKA

Cohen, VIII, 32, No. 8.

G 197 (438). 18.1 mm. 1.80 gr.

↓DNFLCLCONST[ANTIVSNOB-
CAES]
Long bob.

FELTEMPR[EPARATIO]
Ex. off flan
Plate IV

Julian II, 360–363 A.D.

Obv. Bust of Julian II r., diademed; draped; circular legend.

Rev. Bull standing r.; above, two stars; circular legend.

G 198 (203). 30.4 mm. 5.92 gr.

↘Fringelike beard.
DNFLCLIVLIANVSPFAVG

On each side of ex., palm.
SECVRITASREIPVB
In ex.: ANTΔ

Cohen, VIII, 48, No. 38.

G 199 (485). 28.3 mm. 7.95 gr.

Close beard.
DNFLCLIVLIANVSPFAVG

Eagle standing on wreath and holding another in beak.
SECVRITASREIPVB
In ex.: PCONST
Plate IV

Cohen, VIII, 48, No. 39.

G 200 (669). 18.5 mm. 1.70 gr.

Obv. Bust of Julian II r., bare-↓headed; long bob; draped; circular legend.
DNIVLIANVSNOBCAES

Rev. Male figure in military dress and helmet standing facing front, looking l.; in l. hand scepter or spear, in r., globe; circular legend.
SPESREIPVBLICLICE (*sic*)

Cohen, VIII, 48, No. 43.

Valens, 364–378 A.D.

G 201 (57). 16.3 mm. 1.98 gr.

Obv. Bust of Valens r., diademed; draped; circular legend.
DNVALEN SPFAVG

Rev. Victory advancing l.; in r. hand wreath, l. obscure; circular legend, obscure.

See p. 81, note G 201.

Valentinian II, 375–392 A.D.

G 202 (172). 13.6 mm. 1.22 gr.

Obv. Bust of Valentinian II r., diademed; draped; circular legend.
DNVALENTINIAN[VSIVN-PFAVG]

Rev. Victory moving l., holding trophy (?) in r. hand, and dragging captive by hair with l.; circular legend.
[SALVSREI]PVBLICAE
In ex.: [..]NB

Cohen, VIII, 143, No. 30.

Theodosius I, 378–395 A.D.

G 203 (673). 14.8 mm. 1.03 gr.

Obv. Bust of Theodosius I r., diademed; draped; star behind head; circular legend.
DNTHEODO[SIVSPFAVG]

Rev. Theodosius, Valentinian III, and Gratian standing facing front, l. to r., in military dress and holding spears; circular legend.
[GLORIA]ROMANORVM
Ex. worn
Plate IV

Cohen, VIII, 156, No. 24.

Obv. Bust of Theodosius I r., diademed; draped; circular legend.

Rev. Victory advancing, holding trophy in r. hand and dragging captive with l.; circular legend.

G 204 (310). 14.2 mm. 1.32 gr.

DNTHEODOSIVSPFAVG

SALVSREIPVBLICAE
In l. field: ☨
In ex.: ANTΔ

Cohen, VIII, 158, No. 30.

G 205 (338). 13.8 mm. 0.85 gr.

[DNTHEODO]SIVS[PFAVG]

[SALVSREIPV]BLICAE
Ex. worn
In l. field: ☨

G 206 (249). 15.9 mm. 0.81 gr.

Obv. Bust of Theodosius I r., diademed; long bob; draped; circular legend.
↓ DNTHEODOSIVS[PF]AVG

Rev. Laurel wreath with legend inside.
VOT X MVLT XX
In ex.: SMKΓ

Cohen, VIII, 163, No. 68.

G 207 (250). 13.7 mm. 0.95 gr.

↓ [DNTHEODO]SIVSPFAVG

VOT X MVLT X[X]
Ex. obscure

G 208 (435). 12.8 mm. 1.09 gr.

↘ DNTHEOD[OSIVSPFAVG]

VOT X MVLT XX
Ex. off flan

Valentinian III, 423–455 A.D.

Obv. Bust of Valentinian III (?) r., draped, diademed; circular legend.

Rev. Victory advancing l., dragging a captive with l. hand; circular legend.

G 209 (427). 14.0 mm. 0.87 gr.

DNVAL[ENTINI]ANVSPFAVG

In r. hand, object off flan.
SALVSR[EIPV]BLICAE
In ex.: SMKB
In l. field: ☨

See p. 81, note G 209–G210.

G 210 (425). 11.6 mm. 1.22 gr.

↓ [DNVAL]ENTINIANVSPFAVG

In r. hand, a trophy.
SALVSREI[PVBLICAE]
Ex. off flan
In l. field: ☨
Plate IV

Honorius, 394–423 A.D.

G 211 (196). 14.9 x 12.5 mm. 1.03 gr.

Obv. Bust of Honorius r., diademed; draped; star behind head; circular legend.
DNHONO[RIVSPFAVG]

Rev. Two or possibly three figures standing facing front in military dress with spears and shields; details very obscure; legend circular.
GL[ORIAROMANORVM]

Cohen, VIII, 181, No. 26, or p. 182, No. 28.

(Honorius?)

G 212 (322). 17.7 mm. 2.78 gr.

Obv. Bust of Honorius (?) r., diademed; draped; circular legend.
[. . .]O[. . .]IVSAVG

Rev. Honorius (?) standing facing front in military dress, in l. hand shield resting on ground, in r., spear; at l. a full-sized Victory in act of crowning emperor; circular legend.
VIR[TUS] EXERCITI
In ex.: ALEA

Cf. Cohen, VIII, 186, No. 56.

Arcadius, 383–408 A.D.

G 213 (399). 12.3 mm. 0.71 gr.

Obv. Bust of Arcadius r., diademed; circular legend.
[DNARCADIVS]PFAVG

Rev. Cross as central motif; circular legend.
[CONCOR]D IAAVGG[G]
Ex. worn

Sabatier, I, p. 105, No. 32, Pl. IV, No. 21.*

* Sabatier has made a wrong reference to the plate number under which the coin is illustrated. The correct reference is given above.

G 214 (253). 14.4 mm. 1.14 gr.

Obv. Bust of Arcadius r., diademed; draped; circular legend.

↓ DNHRCHDIVSPFHVG (*sic*)

Rev. Victory advancing l., dragging a captive with l. hand; r. hand, raised, holds object off flan.

[SALVSREI]PVBLICAE

In ex.: HKA

In l. field: ☨

Cf. Sabatier, I, 106, No. 41, and see p. 82, note G 214.

G 215 (530). 12.8 mm. 0.85 gr.

↘ [DNARC]ADIVSPFAVG

[SALVSREIPVBLI]CAE

Ex. illegible

Obv. Bust of Arcadius r., diademed; draped; circular legend.

Rev. Emperor standing facing front with head turned r., holding shield in l. hand and spear in r.; at r. full-sized Victory in act of crowning emperor.

G 216 (126). 18.7 mm. 2.31 gr.

↓ DNARCADIVSPFAVG

Plate IV

VIRTVS EXERCITI

In ex.: CONΓΘ

Plate IV

Sabatier, I, Pl. IV, No. 17, and p. 82, note G 216.

G 217 (28). 19.0 mm. 2.61 gr.

↓ DNARCADIVSPFAVG

VIRTVSEXERCITI

In ex.: EMKA

G 218 (263). 18.6 mm. 1.98 gr.

DNARCADIVSPFAVG

VIRTVSEXERCITI

In ex.: CONΓB

G 219 (159). 13.5 mm. 127 gr.

Obv. Type similar to G 216.

DNARCADIVSPFA[VG]

Rev. Laurel wreath with legend inside.

VOT X MVLT XX

In ex.: ANΔ

Sabatier, I, 107, No. 48.

Unidentified

G 221 and all other Imperial coins of a higher number illustrated on Plates IV–V.*

* Many of the coins have been omitted from the catalogue because, owing to their poor condition, identification is doubtful or impossible. They appear to represent imperial and colonial types. It has been thought best, however, to reproduce a number of the types. For the complete list of coins see Register of Coins, pp. 84–85, below.

H. BYZANTINE

Justinian I, 527–565 A.D.

H 376 (22). 31.5 mm. 16.76 gr.

Obv. Bust of Justinian I r., wearing cuirass and paludamentum; circular legend partly off flan. [DNIVSTINI]ANVSPPAVG

Rev. M; above, cross; to l. and r., star; beneath, Γ. In ex.: ΘYΗΟΑΝ (Dates between 529 and 539)

Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, I, 54, No. 268.

Justin II, 565–578 A.D.

Obv. Justin II (on l.) and Sophia (on r.) nimbate, wearing tall headdresses and long robes, seated facing on double throne. Justin holds globus crucifix in r. hand; Sophia, cruciform scepter; circular legend on l. and r.

Rev. M; on l.: A N N O

On r., date

H 377 (421). 29.3 mm. 11.40 gr.

↓ (Details and legend obscure)

Date: II II (568–569)
Above, cross, below, B
In ex.: C O N

Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, I, 79, No. 38.

H 378 (15). 28.6 mm. 9.11 gr.

↗ (Legend obscure)

Date: 9 (I) II (573–574)
Above, cross, below, Δ
In ex.: C O N

Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, I, 81, No. 67.

H 379 (422). 31.9 mm. 15.26 gr.

↓ DNIVSTI[NVSPPAVG]
Plate V

Date: X (574–575)
Above, obscure, below, B
In ex.: C O N
Plate V

Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, I, 81, Nos. 72–73.

H 380 (45). 31.5 mm. 12.44 gr.

↓ DNIVSTI NVS[. .]

Date: [X]
Above, ✕, below, Δ
In ex.: C O N
Plate V

See p. 82, note H 380.

H 381 (364). 28.4 mm. 8.19 gr.

↓ (Obscure)

Date: X
II (576–577)
Above, obscure symbol
Below, B
In ex.: [. . .]

See p. 82, note H 381.

Maurice Tiberius, 582–602 A.D.

H 382 (351). 31.5 mm. 11.89 gr.

Obv. Bust of Maurice Tiberius ↙ facing front, wearing helmet and armor; in r. hand, globus crucifix, in l. shield; circular legend. [DNMA]VRITIBEPI

Rev. M; on l. A, on r. date: Ч
N II (589–590)
N
O
Above, cross, below B
In ex.: N I K O

Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, I, 140, No. 134.

Heraclius, 610–641 A.D.

H 383 (13). 22.1 mm. 4.97 gr.

Obv. Two figures standing facing ↓ front, the one on r. being smaller; both wear crowns with crosses and each has globus crucifix in r. hand; legend obscure.

Rev. M; on l., obscure, on r. X II
Above, obscure symbol, below, Δ
In ex.: C O N

Plate V

Plate V

Cf. Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, I, 206, No. 170, and see p. 82, note H 383.

H 384 (279). 19.1 mm. 3.61 gr.

Obv. Worn smooth.

Rev. K; to l., cross, to r., Є

Cf. Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, I, 5, No. 33; 6, No. 47 (Anastasius I [491–518 A.D.]); 15, No. 35 (Justin I [518–527 A.D.]). See page 82, note 384.

H 385 (4). 25.3 mm. 5.30 gr.

Obv. Obscure.

Rev. X X
A
KYZ

See p. 82, note H 385.

H 386 (30). 24.4 mm. 4.34 gr.

Obv. Obscure.

Rev. X X
Above, cross
Ex. obscure

See p. 83, note H 386.

J. EARLY MOHAMMEDAN COPPER OF SYRIA

(Imitated from Byzantine types)

J 387 (12). 20.0 mm. 4.15 gr. Heraclius I; struck in Damascus.

Obv. Heraclius standing facing ↘front, in r. hand long scepter, in l., globus crucifix on r., vertical legend, ΛΕΟ; on l., bird (?).

Rev.

Lane-Poole, *Additions to Vol. I*, pp. 4–5.

J 388 (204). 23.7 mm. 3.40 gr. Heraclius and Sons; struck in Tiberias.

Obv. Three imperial figures, ↓crowned, standing facing front, each holding globus crucifix in r. hand.

Rev.

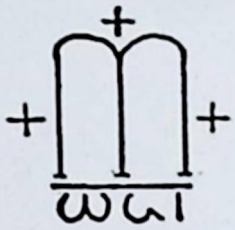
Legend on r. in Arabic obscure.

Cf. Lane-Poole, *Additions to Vol. I*, p. 8. See p. 83, note J 388.

J 389 (175). 19.2 mm. 3.61 gr.

Obv. Half figure facing front, ↖crowned; in r. hand, crucifix scepter; no legend.

Rev.

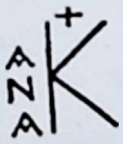


See p. 83, note J 389.

J 390 (643). 20.2 mm. 3.26 gr. (flan irregular, square).

Obv. Bust facing front, elaborate headdress; obscure.

Rev.



See p. 83, note J 390.

NOTES

A 3. The last line of the legend, which is presumably Phoenician, is off flan. The date on this piece is evidently bilingual, the hundred and the tens are Greek, and the units Phoenician (?). It reads 15[9–0] A.S. or 163–153 B.C.

A 4. The suggested identification of this coin is based solely on similarity of types. Our coin weighs two to three grams less than those cited in Babelon.

E 22. This coin has been assigned to Dora purely on the basis of types. Both reverse and obverse types are worn, but seem to correspond with those of the Dora coins listed in Hill. The coin is of thick fabric.

E 24. Since the palm tree is a type common to a number of cities it cannot be used as evidence to establish the identity of our coin. The particular form represented on this piece suggests the type characteristic of Palmyra coins. (See De Saulcy, Pl. XXIV, No. 10, and Wroth, *Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria*, p. 149, No. 1.)

E 25. The details of both obverse and reverse are obscure. Tyre and Palmyra had small-sized coins, with a palm tree as reverse type. Since the shape of the tree on our coin is not characteristic of issues of Palmyra, the piece may belong to the series of autonomous coins struck in Tyre at the end of the second century B.C. (See Hill, *Phoenicia*, p. 253, Nos. 246–247; cf. p. 258, Nos. 275–287, and p. 265, Nos. 338–355.)

E 26. A duplicate of this coin has not been found among those in the works consulted. The combination of an obverse with Tyche veiled (and turreted) and a reverse with a galley appears at Sidon, Tyre, and Ascalon. (In addition, see Hill, *Palestine*, p. xxiv, second paragraph, under "Joppa.") It is possible that Astarte may have been intended to be shown standing in the center of the galley. The presence of a legend in foreign characters excludes Ascalon from further consideration. Although the fragment of legend is obscure and may have been incorrectly read, I cannot reconcile it with the legends of coins of Tyre or Sidon. The legend below the galley is evidently in Phoenician script and has not been translated. So far as I can judge from a comparison with the Phoenician legends of Tyre and Sidon listed in Hill, I find it more similar to those under Tyre. (See Hill, *Palestine*, p. 106, No. 15; p. 108, Nos. 23–25; pp. 112–114 [Ascalon]; Hill, *Phoenicia*, pp. 161–165, 168, No. 161; pp. 171–174 [Sidon], 255–256, 261–264 [Tyre].)

E 27. This coin belongs to a regular series of Tyre which, according to the coins listed in Hill, began in 93–94 A.D. (ΘΙΣ). Our coin reads ΖΙΣ (91–92 A.D.); this advances the beginning of the series by two years.

E 33. Hill describes a coin from Gaza having this reverse type and an obverse corresponding to that of our piece except that the latter is crude and has a border of dots (Hill, *Palestine*, p. 144, Nos. 6–7, and p. lxxi). Since our coin exceeds that of Gaza by seven millimeters in diameter and two grams in weight, it is possible that it is similar but of a greater denomination.

The general pose of the figure on the reverse is found on coins of Dora (see Hill, *Phoenicia*, Pl. XIV and pp. 113–115), but the details differ. The head on the obverse, on the other hand, is similar to those characteristic of coins from Dora.

G 44. This is the one silver coin of the entire number from Sepphoris. In the works consulted I have found no replica of it. Hill in *Phoenicia*, p. cxxxviii, mentions silver provincial coins of Trajan minted in Tyre. These, however, have a reverse type different from that of ours. Other provincial coins struck in Tyre under Trajan are listed in Hill's catalogue, pp. 300 ff. The obverse of our coin is similar to these except for a slight difference in legend. On our coin a part of the legend is broken off, leaving space for two letters at most, whereas conformity to the legends of the coins listed by Hill would require four letters.

Hill's legend: AYTOKPKAICN PTPAIANOCC[.]BΓERMΔAK

Our legend: AYTOK[PKAIC]N PTPAIANO[. .]Γ[.]PMΔAK

The reverse of our coin is neither mentioned by Hill in the Introduction nor listed in the catalogue, whereas the reverse legend is found. Wroth, *Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria*, p. 185, shows a silver provincial coin minted in Antioch under Trajan which bears an obverse type and a legend similar to ours, but a different reverse type and a slightly different reverse legend. In his Introduction, p. lxi, he does not mention our reverse type.

G 45. If the types have been read correctly, this coin should be assigned to Tiberias in the time of Trajan. In the works consulted it is only here under his reign that an anchor on the reverse appears in combination with a bust on the obverse.

G 46. The reverse legend on our coin is a variant of that given in Hill.

G 47. There are no exact replicas of this coin in Hill's *Palestine*. The obverse and reverse types are reproduced in No. 12, p. 80, on a colonial coin of Septimius Severus. The obverse legend is mostly obscure, but the portrait is undoubtedly that of Septimius Severus. The reverse legend and date are reproduced in No. 11, p. 79, on a precolonial coin of Caracalla. The lettering is in Greek characteristic of the reverse legends of the precolonial coinage at Sebaste. However, the position of the legend is that found on the colonial coinage of Septimius Severus at Sebaste. Thus our coin combines precolonial and colonial elements. Hill in his Introduction, p. xxix, suggests that the colony at Sebaste was founded in 201. Our coin carries the date 201–202, and was therefore presumably struck very shortly before Sebaste became a colony.

G 48. As the wife of Septimius Severus and mother of Caracalla, the official position of Julia Domna lasted throughout the reigns of both her husband and her son.

G 49. This reverse legend is in blundered lettering, presumably for PONTIFTRPXCOSIII. There is difficulty in reconciling the third consulship, the tenth tribunicial power, and the title Germanicus (on the obverse). Caracalla received his tenth tribunicial power on December 10, 206. He became consul for the third time on January 1, 208. Not until 213 did he receive the title Germanicus. By that time he would have received his seventeenth tribunicial power. No duplicate of this coin appears in any of the works consulted.

G 53. In the works consulted no exact replica of this coin was found. However, it probably belongs to Ptolemais-Ace, since it is similar in the essential details to Nos. 37–38 in Hill's *Phoenicia*, p. 135. The two differences lie in the reverse type, which shows a temple that is hexastyle instead of tetrastyle, and in the exergue, which contains a winged thunderbolt (?) instead of a harpy.

G 54. Under Elagabalus at Sidon there was a long series of coins bearing as a reverse type the car of Astarte. Our coin does not coincide with the detailed description of any, a fact which may in some measure be due to the slight obscurity of our piece. The sphere has no head or crescent and seems to be neither suspended nor supported. To the right of the car is an obscure object which, however, may have some connection with the legend. Superimposed on the lower part of the car are possible characters or symbols. The obverse is different from that of the series in two respects. Instead of a bust right, our coin has a head right. The legend, instead of making the usual circular course from lower left to lower right, begins at the right of the nose, runs beneath the head, stops behind the head, picks up at the top of the head, and continues around in front of the nose, overlapping with a second row the first letters of the legend.

G 56. Coins with the portrait of Julia Mamaea were struck during the reign of her son, Alexander Severus, 222–235.

G 57. Although the obverse legend is somewhat obscure, the rest of the evidence favors the assignment of this coin to Julia Mamaea rather than to Julia Maesa. The reverse type resembles the Tyche of Caesarea (see Hill, *Palestine*, Pl. III, No. 17, and Pl. IV, No. 13), but possibly represents the head of Serapis, as on the coin of Bostra in Cohen, IV, 501, No. 116. The legend is tantalizingly obscure, seeming to have the letters CAES near the beginning, which, however, is not in accordance with the customary word order for coins of Caesarea. On the other hand, one cannot make from it the usual legend found on coins of Bostra.

G 61. This coin is described by Wroth in *Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria*, p. 215, No. 526, and p. 219, No. 573. However, on the piece in question the reverse has been struck from a positive instead of a negative die, thereby causing the complete reversal of the type and the legend.

It is not possible to decide whether the coin belongs to Philip I or to Philip II, since both emperors used the same reverse type, legend, obverse legend, and radiate headdress on the bust.

G 77. There is no coin of Gallienus listed in Cohen with our reverse type and legend, though the reverse legend does appear with other types.

G 78. The obverse of our coin differs from that of the one listed in Cohen in that on the former the bust is laureate, while on the latter it is radiate.

G 80. Severina was the wife of Aurelian. Coins with her portrait and name may therefore be dated 270–275.

G 86. Neither of the two coins published by Cohen is an exact replica of our coin. Our obverse type is similar to that of his No. 284, while the obverse legend is found on No. 146. Our reverse type and legend appear to be like those of No. 146, except that on our piece Hercules holds a Victory in place of a globe.

G 93. The reverse type and legend may be found in Cohen, VI, 544, No. 487. The obverse type lacks most of the detail of No. 487 in that the bust is merely shoulder length and in that the olive branch and the scroll or mappa are missing. The obverse legend of No. 487 reads DMMAXIMIANOBEAETISS, whereas our coin shows DNIIIIXIIIIIHNO-FELICISS.

G 95. On the reverse described by Cohen Jupiter presents a Victory; on that of our coin, a globe surmounted by Victory.

G 100. Both Constantine I and Constantine II used reverse types and legends of this variety (see Cohen, VII, 257, No. 244, and 378, No. 117). The descriptions of the busts and the obverse legends are also common to the coinages of both emperors. Under these circumstances this coin may belong to either Constantine I or Constantine II.

G 116. On the reverse the globe is surmounted by a four-pointed star.

G 143. While the obverse of our coin is similar to that of the one referred to in Cohen, our reverse has greater detail in the presence of the eagle in the lower left field and the Victory on the globe.

G 201. This coin cannot be identified in Cohen, since the reverse legend is obscured.

G 209–G 210. The combination of the reverse legend SALVSREIPVBLICAE and the type of Victory advancing left and dragging a captive is found under both Valentinian II and III. According to Cohen (VIII, 210, No. 5), the coin of Valentinian III pictures the goddess carrying a crown, whereas on the coin of Valentinian II she carries a trophy (VIII, 143, No. 30). In the left field of the latter is a cross or the symbol ☨; the former has no symbol. Cohen's work, though old, is reliable so far as it goes. However, there are variations possible which are not included. Since neither of our two coins corresponds in detail with either of those in Cohen, it is impossible to tell to which emperor ours belong.

G 214. This reverse type is common in the coinages of the emperors preceding Arcadius, and is usually accompanied by the legend SALVS-REIPVBLICAE. In Sabatier's catalogue there is no coin bearing such a reverse type. However, in Vol. I, 106, No. 41, a coin is listed with the legend SALVSREIPVBLICAE, but with a different type, unless Sabatier has identified as that of the emperor the figure which is here described as Victory.

G 216. A picture of this coin is included by Sabatier in Vol. I, Pl. IV, No. 17. It is omitted, however, from his catalogue.

H 380. The assumption that the place of mintage was Constantinople is based on the fact that all the coins of Justin I in Wroth, Vol. I, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, which have Δ as a symbol were struck in Constantinople. There are three examples of coins with a Δ beneath the M and the symbol ☧ above (see p. 80, Nos. 53 and 54, and p. 82, No. 79). Though the reverse type is about a third off flan, it is possible to see the upper left stroke of an X. Coins Nos. 53 and 54 have the date ϒ; No. 79 has the date $\frac{X}{I}$. The existing portion of the X on our coin lies in the middle of the space reserved for the date; it would seem, therefore, that the X was the only numeral; this would date the coin 574–575. Wroth lists no coins issued in that year.

H 381. Provided that the date has been correctly read, the combination of it on an M coin with a symbol and a B appears in Wroth only once (see *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, p. 82, No. 81). On this basis our coin must have CON in the exergue and the symbol ☧ over the M.

H 383. This coin has been assigned to Heraclius and family on the basis of the obverse type. The date is written X. Whether it is a crude representation of the date $\frac{X}{4}$ or $\frac{X}{9}$, or an artistic placement of XII, cannot be determined. Wroth describes coins of those dates in both the crudely formed and the artistically placed numerals (see *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, p. 207, Nos. 179, 181–185). This series has the word ANNO across the top above the M and the symbol ⲣ or ⲣ on the left. The space which the ANNO would occupy on our coin is completely blank, but the markings distinguishable on the left side agree with the symbols which Wroth's coins bear. On our coin there is some kind of symbol in the wedge-shaped angle formed by the two short middle strokes of the M, but Wroth makes no mention of any. Our piece evidently belongs to this general series, but is a new variety.

H 384. The two references given are the only examples of this reverse type in Wroth's *Imperial Byzantine Coins*. There are none in Sabatier.

H 385. The references given below mark the only appearances of coins from Cyzicus of the XX denomination with the legend KYZA in either Wroth's or Sabatier's volumes on Byzantine coins:

Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, I, 115; see under XX, Tiberius II (578–582); Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, I, 174, No. 98; Phocas (602–610); Sabatier, *Description général des monnaies byzantines*, I, 256, No. 27.

H 386. The following list (taken from Wroth, *Imperial Byzantine Coins*, Vol. I) contains the names of emperors who issued coinage of XX denomination at various mints:

Justin II, Rome (p. 102); Tiberius II, Constantinople (p. 110), Nicomedia (p. 114), Antioch (p. 119), and Rome (p. 123); Maurice Tiberius, Carthage (pp. 149–150), Rome (p. 154), and Ravenna (p. 157); Phocas, Constantinople (p. 167), Thessalonica (p. 169), and Antioch (p. 176); Heraclius and family, Carthage (p. 235) and Rome (pp. 242–243); Constans II, Carthage (pp. 296–298) and Rome (p. 308).

J 388. Our coin is a variation of Lane-Poole's Type IV. It combines the symbol ☨ and the Greek legend of his No. 24 with the MA monogram of his No. 27.

J 389. This coin is Byzantine in obverse and reverse types, but has a legend in a Semitic script (Arabic?). It is probably one of the early Mohammedan pieces struck in Syria imitating the Byzantine types (compare Lane-Poole, *Additions to Vol. I*, pp. 3–10).

J 390. This coin is Byzantine in respect to both obverse and reverse types; owing to obscurity one cannot determine whether it belongs to the series of early Mohammedan coins struck in Syria in imitation of Byzantine types or whether it is a genuine but illiterate Byzantine piece. In either case it probably belongs to the reign of Heraclius, 610–641, or that of Constans II, 641–668, or possibly earlier.

REGISTER OF COINS

All these coins are at the University of Michigan, except those marked with an asterisk, which were retained by the Palestine Museum.

The edition numbers of coins are given first; the excavation numbers follow them and are preceded by letters.

1 J396*
2 J404*
3 G350
4 H385
5 G86*
6 G88
7 J405*
8 B12
9 G255
11 J392
12 J387*
13 H383
15 H378
22 H376
24 G121
25 G144
26 J398*
28 G217*
29 G363
30 H386
31 J400
32 G61
34 B17
43 G356
44 G179
45 H380
46 E34
47 G62
50 E27*
51 B6*
56 G242
57 G201
59 G73*
60 G72
61 G74
63 J399
64 E33*
65 G150
66 G100
67 B7
67 E35
68 G163*
72 G133
73 B5
75 G89
76 G120
79 G57
80 E39
81 G50*
82 G77
83 K416
84 G46*
85 G286
86 K417
88 G69
90 G94*
91 G147
93 G90*
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101 K410
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219 G58
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231 G258
232 G243
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614 G167
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618 G161*
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620 G182
621 G122
622 G126
623 G131*
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630 G291
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639 G235
640 G55*
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643 J390

644 G296
645 G54*
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651 G366
653 G78
654 K439
655 J393*
656 E36
659 J401
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661 G146
668 G47*
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671 G238
672 K433.
673 G203
674 G65
675 G367
676 G42
677 G358
678 E25
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684 G187
685 G106*
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694 K442
695 G99
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704 B13
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715 G294
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723 J395
725 G308
727 G95
728 B10*
729 B9
730 G270
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734 E37
739 A2
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741 G309
742 G370
744 G371
745 K437
746 A3
747 G173
748 G251*
752 G374
754 G368
755 G96
757 K438
761 G240
763 G236
765 G278
766 G295
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770 G321

PLATE I

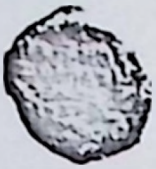
A 1 rev.

A 2 rev.

A 3 rev.

A 4 obv.

B 5 rev.


B 6 obv.

B 7 obv.

B 9 obv.

B 10 rev.

B 13 rev.

C 18 obv.

C 19 rev.

D 20 obv.

D 20 rev.

E 22 obv.

E 23 rev.

E 24 rev.

E 25 obv.

E 25 rev.

E 26 obv.

E 26 rev.

E 27 obv.

E 32 rev.

E 33 obv.

E 35 obv.

E 35 rev.

G 41 rev.

G 42 rev.

G 43 obv.

G 44 obv.

G 44 rev.

Seleucid (A), Hasmonaean Dynasty (B), Herodian Dynasty (C), Period of First Revolt (D), Autonomous (E), Roman Imperial (G)

PLATE II

G 46 rev.

G 47 obv.

G 49 rev.

G 50 rev.

G 53 obv.

G 53 rev.

G 54 obv.

G 54 rev.

G 55 rev.

G 56 cbv.

G 57 obv.

G 59 rev.

G 60 rev.

G 61 obv.

G 61 rev.

G 62 obv.

G 62 rev.

G 63 rev.

G 66 rev.

G 68 rev.

PLATE III

G 70 rev.

G 71 obv.

G 71 rev.

G 78 rev.

G 79 rev.

G 80 obv.

G 80 rev.

G 82 rev.

G 85 rev.

G 86 rev.

G 93 rev.

G 94 obv.

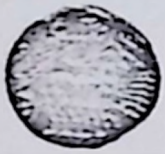
G 95 rev.

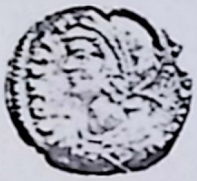
G 117 rev.

G 122 obv.

G 122 rev.

G 129 rev.


G 131 rev.


G 132 obv.

G 135 rev.

G 140 rev.

G 142 rev.

G 147 obv.

G 147 rev.

G 152 rev.

G 153 obv.

G 155 rev.

Roman Imperial Coins, Provincial and Colonial

PLATE IV

G 167 rev.

G 190 rev.

G 195 obv.

G 197 rev.

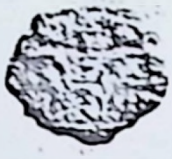
G 199 rev.

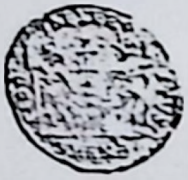
G 203 rev.

G 210 rev.

G 216 obv.

G 216 rev.


G 221 rev.


G 222 rev.

G 223 rev.

G 224 rev.

G 226 rev.

G 227 rev.

G 228 rev.

G 229 rev.

G 231 rev.

G 233 rev.

G 234 obv.

G 237 rev.

G 238 rev.

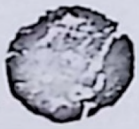
G 240 rev.

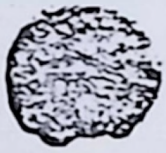
G 242 rev.

G 243 rev.

G 244 rev.

G 246 rev.


G 247 obv.


G 252 rev.

G 253 rev.

G 254 rev.

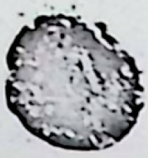
G 257 rev.

G 260 rev.

G 263 rev.

G 269 rev.

PLATE V


G 271 rev.

G 273 rev.

G 274 rev.

G 277 rev.

G 279 rev.

G 281 rev.

G 283 rev.

G 284 rev.

G 288 rev.

G 289 rev.

G 291 rev.

G 292 rev.

G 293 rev.

G 295 rev.

G 296 rev.

G 297 rev.

G 345 obv.

G 345 rev.

G 347 rev.

G 348 obv.

G 348 rev.

G 355 rev.

H 379 obv.

H 379 rev.

H 380 rev.

H 383 obv.

H 383 rev.

Roman Imperial Coins (G); Byzantine Coins (H)